

Taft Says He Apes Dewey's Steamroller

CHICAGO, July 3.—Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O) today denied the charges by backers of Gen. Dwight Eisenhower that he was trying to steamroller the Republican national convention. But then Taft cynically added that he was "no more a ruthless dictator than (Gov. Thomas E.) Dewey was when he had the chance." He predicted the steamroller charge would be forgotten by election time.

Eisenhower has screamed he was robbed of delegates by the GOP national committee, which is controlled by Taft.

Taft's political powerhouse in the committee today won 11 of 13 contested delegates from Louisiana for him.

Texas' 38-vote delegation probably will be decided tomorrow, when the Eisenhower people finally take their battle to the convention floor.

Taft was scheduled to return to Washington today for the holiday and come back Saturday to resume the convention warfare. He said he could not agree with 23 GOP governors who issued a manifesto at Houston, Tex., calling for a change in convention rules to bar contested delegates from voting in any contest.

This is the desire of Eisenhower forces, who expect to have to carry the contested delegate battle to the convention floor.

DENVER, July 3.—Gen. Dwight Eisenhower spoke to a crowd of 500 as his train stopped here on the way to the Chicago GOP convention, and declared he would fight for a clean GOP and an "open door" policy at the convention.

Eisenhower made it clear he would personally fight at the Chicago convention to reverse the GOP national committee's decision on disputed delegates.

"I consider it compulsory that I go to Chicago, he said. 'I consider it a draft.'

ROB HALL TO COVER GOP CONVENTION

Rob F. Hall, Daily Worker Washington correspondent, will cover the Republican national convention. His first story from Chicago, the convention city, will appear in these pages Monday.

Lautner's 'Conspiracy' Fabrication Blasted

By HARRY RAYMOND

A government witness' testimony that the Communist Party teaches and advocates "force and violence" turned out to be something decidedly different when he was cross-examined yesterday in the Smith Act trial of the New York Communists. The witness, FBI informer John Lautner, got his signals crossed on several occasions during his 20th day on the witness stand. Defense attorney John T. McTernan drew from the balky witness several inadvertent admissions that some of his police-inspired definitions of Marxist-Leninist teachings did not represent the policy of the party.

McTernan reminded Lautner he had testified Wednesday that Marxism-Leninism could not be understood by reading isolated passages, as prosecution has done, from Marxist books. The witness, recognizing he had told the truth in that instance, tried to get around it during the ensuing examination. He claimed the jury could understand the police-inspired "definitions."

Q. You don't think this jury can understand Marxism-Leninism from a series of definitions? Do you mean to say Marxism-Leninism is a series of definitions?

A. No. But the dictatorship of the proletariat and the proletarian revolution is the key theory of Marxism-Leninism.

The lawyer handed the witness a copy of "The History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union" and asked if he could find language in it referring to the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the proletarian revolution as a dogma or catechism. The witness claimed he never studied Chapter 4 of the book, which refutes the police theory of

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Truman Admits 'Allies' Unable To Push People Into Korea War

WASHINGTON, July 3.—President Truman, in an angry denunciation of Washington's satellite governments, revealed that they are unable to force their peoples to participate in the Korean war. In what he called his "final report" as President on U. S. participation in the UN, Truman com-

JOLIOT-CURIE URGES U.S. PEOPLE NOT TO ISOLATE SELVES FROM PEACE-SEEKERS

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

BERLIN, July 3.—A strong appeal to the American people not to let themselves be isolated from a world that seeks nothing but peace was voiced by Frederic Joliot-Curie, president of the World Peace Council, which opened its extraordinary session here Tuesday night. More than 200 public figures from over 50 countries are taking part in the week-long meeting where the planning of a third world peace congress some time before the end of the year will get under way.

Among the high points of this gathering will be a special appeal to Americans irrespective of political views for a live-and-let-live policy between America and Russia scheduled for Friday by noted Soviet writer Ilya Ehrenbourg. Former French Minister Yves Farge, who has just returned from an extended visit to China and North Korea has prepared his eyewitness report on bacteriological warfare there, which is expected to bring sensational new material to light.

Among the high points of Joliot-Curie's address was the announcement that a commission of scientists is now in China studying the evidence of bacteriological war-

fare. Former French Minister of the Interior Emmanuel Astier, who is also publisher of the independent Paris daily "Liberation," is dealing with neutralist opinion in western Europe and stressing especially an appeal to leaders of non-left opinion in Britain and Western Germany.

Gabriel d'Arboussier, French African deputy, is making a special report on Africa and the problems of the Negro peoples as a whole. "There have never been so many or such great threats of war," said Joliot-Curie but he added that the weight of world public opinion for peace has "already succeeded in creating cracks in the war structure" and hence there is reason to be optimistic "in this race between war and peace," he said, "we shall be able to awaken the universal conscience in time and it is peace which will win."

The Joliot-Curie speech was notable for the breadth of its approach toward the "increasing number of honest people, faced with the flagrant contradictions between the words and deeds of the leaders of the 'holy war' policy who are beginning to perceive the dangers which they are running."

He called upon them to gain confidence in the possibility of

averting war. Joliot-Curie affirmed that the World Peace Council knows it does not have all the answers to all questions and that new ways must be found of reaching "all those who, however still removed from us, earnestly desire peace." He noted the growth of the universal idea that negotiations among the great powers and peaceful coexistence are possible and associated the council with resolutions to this effect recently adopted by the American Methodist Church.

Much of Joliot-Curie's extremely rich and carefully worded address dealt with American themes. He took apart the ideas of John Foster Dulles and noted the recent U. S. Committee on Raw Materials report that the doubling of American productive capacity had resulted in monopolizing for one country with 10 percent of the world's population almost half the raw materials in the capitalist world.

"The dilemma of slowing down economic progress or making war is a false one," said the French peace leader. "By ending the burden of armaments, by turning science to peacetime purposes, by accepting the peaceful coexistence (Continued on Page 6)

plained of the "limited" support of other UN members to the anti-Korea war effort and said it was a subject of "concern" to this government. Washington, he indicated, is putting the heat on its "allies" to come across with more cannon fodder.

The figures Truman cited of the relative strength of various forces in Korea demonstrated how thoroughly the "free world" allies of Wall Street have run out on the unpopular war.

He said this country is providing 50 percent of the ground forces against Korea, 86 percent of the naval force and 93 percent of the air-power. South Korea is providing 40.10 percent of the ground forces, 7.45 percent of the naval strength and 5.65 percent of the airpower.

This means all other UN "allies" combined are providing only 9.58 percent of the ground troops, 0.97 percent of the airpower and 6.66 percent of the naval strength.

Jail 50 More Africans Who Defy Bias Laws

CAPETOWN, South Africa, July 3.—Fifty Africans were arrested in the New Brighton township yesterday for using the "European entrance" to a railway station platform in defiance of the racial segregation laws decreed by the Malan government.

The Africans used the "European entrance" deliberately in a campaign of "defiance against unjust laws."

Two similar arrests in other parts of South Africa were previously reported.

UAW Members Give Money, Food To UE Strikers

EMERYVILLE, Cal., July 3.—Members of CIO United Auto Workers Local 78 have donated food and money to General Cable strikers on the bricks for one month in a showdown fight to protect union rights.

The strikers, members of United Electrical and Machine Workers Local 1412, have been visiting East Bay plants to take their story of employer crackdown against labor to other workers.

"The response has been good wherever we go," reported a member of the strike welfare committee. "The CIO auto workers told us they understood the beef and kicked through with both money and groceries."

Urge Cable Plant Sign UE Pact

ROME, N. Y., July 3. (FP).—Seventy-eight business concerns and merchants, whose trade has fallen off sharply since June 1 when a strike against the General Cable Corp. began, appealed to the company to again bargain collectively in the same spirit that has for six years produced greater prosperity for Rome and the company in an atmosphere of industrial peace."

One Week Left For Fund to Send Sports Editor to Olympics

Received Yesterday \$ 59
Previously Received 263

Total \$322

Details on the contributions and acknowledgments in Monday's paper. Happy Fourth of July holiday, and if you haven't yet contributed to sending sports editor Lester Rodney to cover the Olympic Games in Helsinki, there's just one week left till plane time, and we need the money to make the coverage of this thrilling event possible.

Note Wide Response On Eve of PP Parley

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, July 3.—Upwards of 2,500 delegates to the Progressive Party convention will hammer out "the most democratic platform ever devised by a broad political party in America," it was stated here by C. B. Baldwin, the party's national secretary. Baldwin re-

vealed that the party has had a strong response to its "ten for one" plan, whereby any group of 10 voters can send a representative to the convention in Chicago.

"This is a refreshing new development in American political life," Baldwin told a press conference in the Blackstone Hotel, "in contrast to the conventions of the two old parties which will be packed with hacks and controlled by a handful of string-pullers."

As he spoke, the Republican Party convention sub-committees began going through the motions of "open hearings" in the Conrad Hilton Hotel.

These sessions on the GOP platform were small and perfunctory affairs, in the main unattended by the top Republican policy makers. The Republican chiefs were largely engaged in the sordid in-fighting over control of convention votes.

However, numerous organizations had spokesmen here who were wearily presenting their views on civil rights, labor legislation, taxation and foreign policy.

Fifty-one national liberal and labor organizations, now grouped in the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, presented a proposed plank, with Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, as their spokesman.

White declared that the Negro voters "are committed against any candidate who fails to take a forthright position on civil rights."

White went on to show that the stand of both leading Republicans and Democrats in Congress was identical in the last session in opposition to FEPC, and in backing "the spending of federal money to support or extend the practices of segregation."

BALDWIN'S STATEMENT

Baldwin declared his party would be on the ballot in 35 or 40 states by election time "despite severe tightening of state ballot laws since 1948 designed to keep us off the ballot."

"These developments," he said, "are taking place despite a virtual blackout of Progressive Party news by the wire services, much of the big-city press, and the refusal of the radio-TV networks to grant us time."

"Supporters of the Progressive Party represent the balance of power in several crucial electoral states. Extensive petition campaigns involving thousands of volunteer workers have been at work to put the Progressive Party on the ballot in these and other states. We have already secured a place on the ballot in such important states as New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, California and Missouri."

"The delegates to our convention are mostly working people and farmers who have made real sacrifices to spend a traditional American holiday in Chicago hammering out a program for an end to the cold war, for real collective bargaining, for adequate farm supports, and for equal rights to the Negro people and other minority groups."

"That the Progressive Party can continue, strong and active with this kind of support after four years of hysteria and McCarthyism is itself a news event."

"The kind of grass roots support the PP is getting is illustrated by Mrs. Mabel Haugen, of Corvallis, Montana who sold a herd of her choice goats to finance the trip to Chicago as a delegate from Ravalli County, Montana. In a letter

to Mrs. Vivian Hallinan, wife of our candidate for President she said, 'We, the people have been taken for worse than goats long enough.'

"Mrs. Haugen has joined millions of other Americans who are tired of cold war hysteria and who are insisting that our country find a formula for living at peace with the 250 million people of the Soviet Union, and the 475 million people of China."

"The Progressive Party, under the leadership of Vincent Hallinan, our candidate for President who is

now in jail for his militant defense of West Coast labor leader Harry Bridges, and Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, our candidate for Vice-President, for 40 years editor and publisher of the oldest Negro newspaper on the West Coast, and a lifelong fighter for her people, is voicing the growing groundswell to end the fighting now. We are the only political party organized to fight nationally against the Republican and Democratic bipartisan 'deal' to continue the hopped-up hysteria which supports the continued cold-war-hot war."

MRS. YATES PROCLAIMS BELIEF PEACE CAN BE WON

LOS ANGELES, July 3.—From the witness stand at the thought-control Smith Act trial here, Oleta O'Connor Yates proclaimed her belief in the possibility of world peace today and her work as a Communist toward that end. The brave Mrs. Yates enunciated her beliefs firmly, despite the imposition of 11 more citations of contempt on Monday.

This followed a weekend she was forced to spend in jail as the result of earlier citations of contempt.

The San Francisco Communist leader was sent to jail when she refused to turn informer at the insistence of the prosecution and the direction of the court.

Whatever else might happen in this trial, nothing will erase the memory of that long, long day, the suspense of it and the final scene.

The issue was joined at the very outset of the day, but the prosecution did not press the question that required Mrs. Yates to inform on others, promising to revert to it later.

Several hours of routine cross-examination followed, and all the time everybody in the courtroom waited for the question they knew was coming. And then, in mid-afternoon, it came.

The question concerned a "Harry Glickson" of San Francisco, and Assistant U. S. Attorney Norman Neukom, nervous and ill at ease, fumbled.

Question (by Neukom): Has Mr. Harry Glickson ever been present at any Communist meeting or conference that you have ever attended since you have been a Communist member?

Answer (by Mr. Yates): Well, I believe that is asking me to say that Mr. Glickson is or is not a Communist.

Neukom: That will be my next question.

Mrs. Yates: Yes, that is what I thought.

Neukom: May I ask my question?

Somewhat perplexed, Judge William C. Mathes intervened, "Are you withdrawing the pending question?"

"No," Neukom answered "because it was not full. The witness said, 'That is what I thought,' and I said 'Yes' and I had not formulated an exact question."

"You are withdrawing the previous question?" the judge asked. "Yes, I withdraw the previous question so that I may formulate a precise question," Neukom said.

He quit fumbling. Turning to the witness, he asked: "At any time since you have been a member of the Communist Party have you ever known Mr. Harry Glickson to be a member of the Communist Party?"

Defense Attorney Ben Margolis objected "... incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial, not proper cross-examination, merely an attempt to get this witness to name names and not really to obtain any evidence so far as the government is concerned."

"Overruled," the judge intoned. All eyes were now on Mrs. Yates. She leaned forward in the witness chair. She spoke with quiet dignity, slowly, intensely.

"Well," she said, "that is a question which, if I were to answer, could only lead to a situation in which a person could be caused to suffer the loss of his job, his income, and perhaps be subjected to further harassment, and in a period of this character, where there is so much witchhunting, so much hysteria, so much anti-Communism, I am sorry I cannot bring myself to contribute to that."

"The court holds you in contempt, Mrs. Yates," Judge Mathes said. "Put your next question," he added quickly to forestall any objection or protest.

MORE QUESTIONS
Two more questions about Glickson, two more refusals to answer, and twice the judge pronounced, "I hold you, independently of all other occasions, again in contempt of court."

Once again, Mrs. Yates made her position clear:

"However many times I am asked and in however many forms, to identify a person as a Communist, I can't bring myself to do

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PEACE NOTEBOOK

Spotlight on Chicago Women

C . . . A . . . P are the initials atop the attractive little 8-page monthly publication put out by Chicago Women for Peace. It stands for "Chicago Acts for Peace" and it tells of activities and plans, and supplies peace ammunition to its readers.

The Chicago Women for Peace are closing in on their goal of 10,000 signatures for a five-power pact of peace between the big countries that can actually make peace—the U.S., Soviet Union, Britain, France and China. They expect July 4 to help the total considerably, as did Mothers Day and Memorial Day. A special plea will be made to end the war against Korea on a day dedicated to our own struggle for independence from foreign imperialism.

The key to the successful holiday petition collection, reports the Chicago women, is organizing and planning with various groups like Alpha, Chesterfield, Southside Sisterhood, Hyde Park Mothers, Altgeld et al, planning street collections, tables and house to house canvassing in the most effective cooperative way. Other cities can certainly learn something from the Chicago Women for Peace. They are located at 166 West Washington, Room 312, Chicago 2.

WHILE WE'RE IN Chicago, a few more notes of interest. Southside Sisterhood and 28th Ward Peace Committee joined with the Southside Peace Committee of the American Peace Crusade in distributing leaflets and obtaining signatures for peace and African freedom at the AME Church Convention in that city. The leaflet greetings, signed by 12 Chicago ministers, Negro and white, welcomed the delegates and appealed to them to raise their voices for peace among nations. The petitions, which were well received, called on President Truman to bring an immediate end to the war in Korea, to condemn the actions of the French and Malan governments in Africa, and to take the lead in calling for a conference of the major powers to sign an enduring peace pact.

Also from Chicago, today's spotlighted city: So successful was an affair sponsored by North Side Women for Peace in which they invited their friends and neighbors to hear Maud Russell speak on "What's Happening in Asia" that three more such meetings in different localities were quickly arranged.

Some housewives say they are too busy to get peace signatures. But Mrs. Sallie Amy, a widow with 10 children, manages to get out in Altgeld Gardens with peace petitions. And bring back signatures every day! . . . The Illinois Peace Crusade has issued an excellent pamphlet, "Bacteriological Warfare—Threat to World Peace," written by Chicago doctors and available at 10 cents.

Hard Hitting Letters to the Papers

THE LETTERS pour from the heart of America to the local papers in such numbers that even the war-supporting papers must print some to keep their readers. So in any day's reading you can find letters like these:

In the Louisville Courier Journal from "Another Lonely Mother" of Valley Station, Ky: "Mothers should write the papers, our congressmen and the candidates running for the Presidency and get their exact views on this whole rotten situation. They can't agree on prisoner exchange. . . . Why kill our boys in that forsaken place? Half of them couldn't give you a reason why they are there. . . . I will tell you why: to keep the political party in power and to make money for the capitalists. . . . So pull out and admit we were wrong in going in."

In the Washington News, Mary Phillips writes the following letter:

"On June 5, an AP dispatch from Kojima Island, Korea, revealed: 'Bags of sand instead of food were delivered in ration trucks to Compound 8-5 and 98. . . . Reduction of rations is a means of discipline permitted under the Geneva Convention. . . ."

"Thus we use the Geneva Convention to discipline prisoners with short rations (sand diet) because it suits us; we violate this Convention, Part IV, Sec. II, Art. 118: 'Prisoners of war shall be repatriated without delay after the cessation of active hostilities,' because it does not suit us."

"Since Chinese-North Korean authorities declare that we forced prisoners to express unwillingness to go home, they could not logically punish these 'unwilling' prisoners. To do so would deny they had been forced."

"Thus we have neither moral nor legal grounds to refuse repatriation—the only unsettled issue in the truce negotiations. Why not cease fire NOW and repatriate all prisoners?"

In the Buffalo News is a news story about a West New York woman who read President Truman's offhand remark that he did not expect war to break out in Europe this summer or he wouldn't let his daughter Margaret vacation there. Mrs. William S. Titus of Holley wrote her representative, "How can the President boast before us of his ability to protect his own while ordering other beloved sons and daughters to face the dangers of war?"

Interestingly implicit in all this is the puncturing of the hear that all the "defense" billions are needed because Russia may attack suddenly. Here is the President saying he knows there will be no war in Europe this summer. You figure it out from there!

PEACE NOTEBOOK will continue to reflect the great national ferment for peace through reprinting these letters forcing their way into the country's papers—in addition to news of peace ACTIVITIES, which is the big thing. The letters show how people feel, the activities show how the people must translate that feeling to make these peace desires effective.

38 More CIO' AFL Leaders Join Fight to Kill Trucks Act

DETROIT, July 3.—The provisional Committee to Defeat the Trucks Act announced last week that 38 additional CIO and AFL officials had signed the amicus brief urging that the anti-labor unconstitutional thought control measure be scrapped permanently. Thirty-eight union leaders who signed the brief were previously listed, making a total of 76. Signers follow below: CIO

United Auto Workers officials signing are: Geo. O. Appelt, K.P. Unit Chairman, Local 280; Robert Allison, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 155; Woody Austin, Chief Steward, Local 51; John Bagdal, Unit Chairman, Local 280; Victor A. Bradley, Executive Board member, Local 280; Albert De Rasta, Chief Steward, Local 51; William Crisman, Executive Board member, Local 280; Wm. L. Dishon, Executive Board member, Local 280. Oreille Dymes, Bargaining Comm. member, Local 280; A. Doherty, Chief Steward, Local 51; Ralph Ficoia, Chief Steward, Local 51; Joseph J. Housley, Recording

secretary, Local 280; J. J. Jankowiak, Steward, Local 51; Carl O. Kram, Vice-President, Local 280; Clyde Moore, Committee man, Local 280; Patrick McMillan, Sergeant at Arms, Local 280; Daniel H. Manly, Steward, Local 154; S. J. Morroco, AFL-Convention delegate. Olga Manly, Committee man, Local 51; N. E. Minkus, Steward, Local 51; Rusty Nichols, Guide, Local 280; Wm. Neumann, Executive Board member, Local 280; Daniel A. O'Brien, Chief plant steward, Local 280; Edmund J. Olsak, Chief Steward, Local 51; Frank E. Phillips, Financial Secretary, Local 280; Harry Ray, Chief Steward, Local 51. Edward L. Rasmussen, Executive Board

member, Local 280; Francis M. Sapp, Committee man, Local 280; Harry Shogren, Executive Board member, Local 280; Geo. H. Shaffer, Financial secretary-treasurer, Local 280; Leo D. Schaffer, President, Local 280; Mike Walsh, Chief Steward, Local 51; Luther Young, Trustee, Local 280. Others who signed are A. R. Gilliam, AFL Carpenters, Local 337; Albert B. Davis, UAW-AFL, Local 682 and Harry Keeney, UAW-AFL, Local 621; Harold Shapiro, Fur and Leather Workers, and Floyd Traylor, AFL representative, DSR, Local 20.

Educator Sees Worst Threat to Academic Freedom in 100 Years

Dr. Martin Essex, chairman of the Committee on Tenure and Academic Freedom of the National Education Association, declared on Tuesday that the threat to academic freedom of the public school teacher is greater today than at any time in the last 100 years.

Dr. Essex, superintendent of schools in Lakewood, Ohio, made this charge in a report to the Association's ninetieth annual convention held in Detroit, attended by about 7,000 educators.

The attack upon the rights of the teacher comes largely from "racketeer" and "superpatriotic" elements with their own axe to grind, and having no real interest in the betterment of education, he said. As a result many teachers are afraid to discuss subjects which might be labelled controversial, and topics that might cause "embarrassment" to school officials are dropped from the curriculum.

The report sharply rapped the



increasing use of "loyalty oaths" for teachers, stating that they served no constructive purpose.

New York State's Fineberg Law came in for particularly sharp and detailed criticism.

"The requirement that school

authorities must file an annual report on each teacher indicating whether he has been engaged in subversive activities, opens the door to abuses and can well develop in teachers the fear that their personal opinions and associations are being constantly checked by self-appointed spies or informers," the report said.

It added that the "guilt by association" provisions of the law might cause teachers to "refrain from associating themselves with any group that arouses controversy."

Although the N.E.A. bars Communists from its membership, and has even gone so far as to oppose their right to teach in the public schools, it has recently come under attack by the American Legion in an article in the Legion's magazine. A number of delegates decried any move to yield before this attack, and appealed to the rank and file of the Legion's membership to side with the educators.

SUMMER THEATRE SEASON OPENS IN MOSCOW

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR.

In the last month of the theater season the "Filial" of the Bolshoi opera and ballet theater put on a new production of the ballet "Fadetta."

The performance was noteworthy not only for the familiar music by Le Delibes, the libretto based on a George Sand story and the superb dancing. But there's an interesting story about the youthful looking, dark faced man who conducted the orchestra, Gaziz Dugashev.

Dugashev is a Uigur by nationality, a people which would have been extinct but for the national policy of the Soviet revolution. His life coincides in years with that of the Soviet regime.

Son of a poor shoemaker his parents noticed his musical talents when he was very young. They sent him to the children's music school in Alma Ata, capital of the central Asian republic of Kazakhstan. From there he went to the conservatory and became a professional violinist on graduation. At the very beginning of his career World War II broke out and Dugashev volunteered for the army.

In battle a bullet hit his hand which would never again be able to manipulate the violin strings and bow with the necessary dexterity. But on demobilization from the army following his injury the Alma Ata Opera and Ballet Theater offered him a post as assistant conductor. In 1943 he conducted his first opera. To further his musical education Dugashev studied at the Moscow conservatory after the war. He attended the Berlin youth festival where he

directed the Moscow conservatory students' orchestra.

Just a short while ago Dugashev took first place in one of the regular competitions for conductors posts at Moscow's Bolshoi Theater. He returned to Alma Ata to give a farewell performance and took up the baton in Moscow.

The end of the season only means the beginning of the summer season at the theaters in Hermitage Park, Soviet Army Park, Bauman, Dzerzhinsky, Gorky and others. Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors is performed with gusto and artistry by the Moscow Theater of Satire at the park theaters. . . . Several theatrical groups from other cities have already started guest performances here while Moscow theater groups are performing elsewhere.

Professional as well as amateur worker theater groups in cities throughout the Soviet Union have been performing Howard Fast plays this season. In Moscow itself his "Thirty Pieces of Silver" was put on by two separate theaters and was warmly received by the audiences in both—the Moscow Theater of the Drama and the Soviet Army Theater. Dramatizations of "Freedom Road" were very popular in the repertoire of both the famed Maly Theater as well as the Moscow Theater of Drama. Meanwhile the newspapers and magazines have reported numerous performances of these plays in many other cities and by workers' clubs as well as by permanent theaters.

Highlight of theater criticism this season was the demand for plays on Soviet themes with emphasis on the most vital element of drama—conflict. A big discussion was started by a leading article in the newspaper Pravda last April which noted tartly:

"The main reason for the . . . weakness of many plays lies in the fact that the playwrights are not basing their works upon deep vital conflicts, are by-passing them. Judging by the plays of this character, everything here is ideal; there are no conflicts at all. Some playwrights consider that they are all but forbidden to criticize the bad and negative in our life. . . . Such an approach is wrong."

Rather than a struggle between good and bad in Soviet life some dramatists developed the idea that they can only depict struggle between the good and the better. The discussion started by Pravda's article pretty well demolished that conception.

A Product of Cold War Culture in All Its Ugliness

THE 100 MOST IMPORTANT PEOPLE IN THE WORLD TODAY. By Donald Robinson. Little, Brown, Boston. \$3.

Donald Robinson, author, is going to get into trouble with Joe McCarthy, witch-hunter. Mr. Robinson has written a book of capsule biographies called "The 100 Most Important People in The World Today", and only 47 Americans—by birth or naturalization—are included. Fifty-three—horrors—are foreigners. It is this modesty in the tub-thumpers for Wall Street which so endears America to the rest of the world.

But seriously, imagine the arrogance of the man who compiled the drive. Irving Berlin, Darryl F. Zanuck and the publisher of Reader's Digest are among the world's "100 most important people", even though the population of the U. S. is only 7% of the entire world.

The leaders of millions of Buddhists or Mohammedans are not listed.

Lombardo Toledano, leader of millions of Latin American workers and peasants is not listed. Neither are such people as Prestes, Sholokhov or Shostakovich. The Soviet-hating Arthur Koestler is there, but not that titan of world literature, Nexo, or the composer, Sibelius.

The old Tory, Churchill is Robinson's idea of the "most heroic figure of the century". Understandably, Robinson includes only one Negro in his list of 100, Dr. Ralph Bunche, the State Department's interpreter of our "way of life" to the benighted world. No Paul Robeson, no Marian Anderson.

This little book, with its "biographies" of men like Stalin and Mao-Tse-tung torn right out of the gutter press, its shallow and vulgar standards of greatness, its chauvinism and white supremacy, is a product of cold war culture in all its ugliness.

African Dance Drama Presented July 6

A repeat performance of the African dance drama "Batanga" featuring the noted African dancer Asadata Dafora and his Shogola Oloba group will be given at the Elks Community Theatre in Harlem, (15 W. 126 St.) on July 6. Tickets may be purchased at the theatre daily after 7 P. M.



on the scoreboard

By lester rodney

Criticizes Article on Cobb, Jimcrow

This space is turned over today to Billy Allan, Daily Worker Detroit correspondent who discusses in a self-critical way a previous article by him on the Detroit Tigers and the fight against Jimcrow.

Detroit, Mich.

By BILLY ALLAN

In an article in the Daily Worker sports column which I sent in, sections of the article carried white chauvinist content and overtones.

The article dealt with the struggle being initiated by the National Negro Labor Council here to end the lily-white hiring policy of the Detroit Tigers' baseball setup. This struggle of the NNLC is part of a campaign nationally to win 100,000 jobs for Negro people in industries and areas where Negroes have been prevented from getting jobs because of discrimination in hiring.

During the course of the article I used a quote from a notorious white chauvinist, Ty Cobb. The quote was made part of the story and received no criticism from me as to its white chauvinist content. Cobb said the following when asked about the Detroit Tigers' management hiring Negro ball players:

"No reason in the world why we should not compete with Negro athletes. No white man has the right to be less of a gentleman than the colored man. That goes not only for baseball but for all walks of life."

"No white man has the right to be less of a gentleman than the colored man."

Herein lies the white supremacy. What Cobb is putting forth here is that no white person must allow himself to be ever "less" in anything than a Negro, because to Cobb a Negro is "inferior."

This is the ideology of the imperialists and their spokesmen like Cobb, the KKK and all other white supremacist foes of Negro-white unity.

Thus, according to Cobb, the white Americans are "superior" in all things to Negro Americans and must keep themselves so and, he says, "that goes not only for baseball but for all walks of life."

This is white supremacy, and not as I thought, that Cobb "was seeing the light." My inability to see the white supremacy in this quote of Cobb and my agreement with Malcolm Bingay's column in the Detroit Free Press that Cobb "was seeing the light" was a reflection of the influence of white chauvinism and the dulling of my own vigilance against this ideology.

Also in the same story appearing in the Daily Worker I wrote another statement that contained white chauvinist content. I wrote that if the Tigers hire Negro ball players they will win the pennant. But this may or may not be true. The only place the Tigers can be assured of gaining is at the box office. Teams without Negro ball players have won the pennant many times and teams with Negro ball players have lost the pennant.

Such a statement is patronizing, another form of white chauvinism. Discreets in trying to suppress the struggles of the Negro people use genocidal acts of lynching, killings by police and the KKK. These fascist white chauvinist elements claim that the Negro people are "inferior."

Patronization is white chauvinism also because it is based on the same, but concealed white chauvinist attitude that Negroes are "inferior." One who is patronizing toward the Negro people does so because he or she looks upon the Negro people as "inferior," and therefore must be patronized. Also patronization becomes a coverup for doing nothing about the daily concrete struggle for Negro rights. Thus all manifestations of white chauvinism, including patronization, retards the struggle for Negro rights and must be fought.

Also in emphasizing the question of the Tigers winning the pennant I overlooked the political significance of the need for winning the struggle for strengthening democracy and the fight for Negro rights which the forcing of the Tigers to hire Negro ball players would do.

These examples of white chauvinist manifestations came about because I thought that I as an "oldtimer" could not be effected by white chauvinism. Well, once you get into that type of thinking then there is no constant struggle against white chauvinism.

The American imperialists every hour of the day are pumping into the minds of white workers, men and women and their children, the divisive poison of white chauvinism as part of the drive toward war and fascism.

That is why no one who is white can claim "immunity" because not a day of your life goes by but that you don't meet up with white chauvinism. It effects all white workers and only through struggle against it and against the system of society that spawns it can one combat it and win out.

BILLY ALLAN, Detroit.

Power Leading League in A.A.

Vic Power, young Negro first base star for the Yankees' Kansas City farm, at last reports was leading the AA with a sizzling .378, 24 points higher than runner-up Clint Hartung, our old "phenom" friend of the Giants enjoying a comeback with Minneapolis. Next in the AA comes Bob Wilson of the Dodger farm St. Paul; Bill Skowron, slugger from Purdue at Kansas City, and Ed Amarosos of St. Paul. Wilson and Amarosos, both Negroes, are 21 years old, so it's apparent that the Dodgers democratic policy is still paying off for the future while teams like the Tigers and Phils go on their losing ways and fire the managers instead of firing Jimcrow.

'Cover the Olympics' Fund

Enclosed find \$_____ to help send the Daily Worker reporter to cover the 1952 Olympic Games at Helsinki.

Name _____

City _____

Gets Role in Wedding in Japan

Ted Butler, who appeared in "Nat Turner" and more recently has been doing dramatic readings in night clubs, will play "First Sergeant Blunt" in Ted Pollack's play, "Wedding in Japan," New Playwrights announced yesterday.

The postwar occupation drama, directed by screen actor Lloyd Cough and produced under the supervision of Stanley Greene, will open July 18 at the Yugoslav-American Hall, 405 W. 41st St.



UE Local Says Firm Aids Steel Trust by Layoffs

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 3 (FP).—A plot to help break the steel strike was charged to International Harvester Co. after it announced plans to lay off 5,000 workers here. The charge was made by Farm Equipment Local 236, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, representing 3,200 of the employees.

The union accused the company of trying to put pressure on President Truman to break the United Steelworkers' strike by using the Taft-Hartley Act. The company had said the layoffs resulted from a steel shortage caused by the strike.

Local 236 passed out leaflets in the business district, saying: "William J. Reilly, head of industrial relations for IHC, admitted... that the company has steel to continue operation. But he stated that rather than use up the three weeks' bank, the company was shutting down."

"This way, he said, the company could avoid applying seniority, which would require the company to work the oldest men until the steel ran out. The fact that thousands of families will suffer makes no difference to him."

The union added that the layoff "was a phony because steel is still coming into the Louisville works at a rate of over five carloads a day (not counting the bank Harvester now has)."

Local 236 pledged support to the steel workers, declaring: "We know a victory for the steel workers will be a victory for all organized labor. We know that higher wages for all workers means prosperity for farmers, for merchants, for everyone in America."

ALP Nominee Tells GOP, Dems To Name Negro

AMITYVILLE, L. I., July 3.—William Larregui, American Labor Party candidate for State Senate, today called upon the Republican and Democratic parties to nominate Negro candidates for responsible posts for election this November.

In letters to Republican county chairman R. Ford Hughes and Democratic chairman Adrian Mason, Larregui offered to step down from the race should another Negro be named by a major party.

"The Negro community in Suffolk dates back long before the Civil War (not to mention the Indians, also colored, who were here first)," Larregui wrote. "Yet as far as I can find out there has never been a colored man or woman named to a responsible public office in the county."

Larregui is 26, married and the father of a four-months-old son. He was a master-sergeant in the Army during the war, and is now an office worker active in civic affairs in Ronck Park, North Amityville.

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50,000 SIGN TO PUT PP ON MASSACHUSETTS BALLOT

BOSTON, July 3.—Fifty thousand Massachusetts voters have signed to put Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotte Bass on the ballot. Walter A. O'Brien, director of the Massachusetts Progressive Party declared here. In two and a half weeks, 30,000 additional signatures must be obtained in order to guarantee that Peace be on the ballot in this state.

MRS. YATES SAYS PEACE CAN BE WON

(Continued from Page 2)
it, because I know it means loss of job, I know that it means persecution for them and their families, I know that it even opens them up to possible illegal violence, and I will not be responsible for that. I will not do it."

Later, there was a question about Frank Spector, one of the 10 defendants who has rested.

"As I stated this morning," Mrs. Yates replied, "I would again be putting myself in the role of government informer if I were to start discussing any of the questions that pertain to defendants who have rested their case, and do not propose to put on any further defense, and for that reason I refuse to answer."

There was another contempt citation.

When defense attorney Alexander Schullman argued that the contempt citations might have an irreparably prejudicial effect upon the jury, the judge retorted:

"The jury undoubtedly understands what it is to be put under obligation to inform on others. They may feel that they would do the same thing. They may admire a witness who does not inform."

The jury might admire her; the judge sent her to jail. At the end of the day, after the jurors were dismissed, Judge Mathes commanded: "Mr. Margolis, will you bring the defendant to the bar?" Mrs. Yates and her counsel stepped to the lectern, facing the bench. A physically frail woman, she stood erect, the stiffness of pride in her shoulders.

"Are you prepared at this time to purge yourself of contempt?" Judge Mathes inquired.

No disrespect for the court or its authority was intended, she explained, but in all conscience she could not do other than she had done.

"The order of the court must be obeyed and the power of the court must be vindicated regardless of what your feelings may be,"

the judge said. "Is there anything further to be said?" "No, I haven't anything," Mrs. Yates replied.

Margolis argued once more for reconsideration, but to no avail. The judge pronounced sentence, "... that you be committed to the custody of the marshal to be by him imprisoned in a jail type institution until you have purged yourself of your contempt by answering the questions... or until further order of the court."

The marshal's deputies, who hovered nearby, took her into custody, and then to the county jail where she spent the night on a cot in the hallway, a light glaring overhead, people coming and going, making sleep impossible.

CROWDED JAIL

These circumstances were brought to the attention of the court Friday morning. There was no charge of discrimination, Margolis explained.

"But the problem appears to be over at the county jail," he continued, "that they have very crowded facilities and when people are first brought in there they sleep in the cots out in the hallway because the cells and regular bunks are full..."

Margolis requested that execution of sentence be stayed until completion of her testimony, so that Mrs. Yates would not have to face the rigors of cross-examination after sleepless nights in a crowded jail corridor.

Judge Mathes denied the request, and instead offered a discourse on the quality of martyrdom, and when Margolis took issue, angrily threatened to jail the attorney.

The judge had been thinking about the matter overnight, and apparently had come to the conclusion he had conceded too much to Mrs. Yates' moral position the day before.

"I find it very difficult to reconcile her readiness to testify as to William Z. Foster and her unreadiness to testify as to persons concerning whom she refused to answer, as a matter of principle," the judge said.

"There may be some difference in degree, but principle does not deal with differences of degree; it deals with differences of kind, as I understand it."

"And if she is to be a martyr, if that is her desire to be a martyr, she should be a martyr in the best sense of the word, not one of these present-day martyrs who wants all the glory and is unwilling to stand the pain, but a martyr of old who is willing to take the glory and the pain with it."

POSITION EXPLAINED

"If your Honor please, Margolis remarked, "I had hoped that we were living in an era where martyrdom was not required of people. I was hoping that was the situation."

UNION-BUSTING DRIVE LAUNCHED IN SAN DIEGO

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 3 (FP).—The most concerted union-busting in years has exploded here.

First signs came in a county grand jury indictment against four AFL leaders who have been seeking health and welfare fund contributions for culinary employees. Tavern owners bitterly resisted the move. They hired a labor-hating attorney, who testified before the grand jury.

Awaiting court action on charges of conspiracy are secretary-treasurer John Brown of Waiters and Bartenders Local 500; William Pierson, Local 500 president; George Georgeon, Local 500 business agent; and secretary-treasurer Dudley Wright of Cooks and Waitresses Local 402.

The second blow was a Superior Court ruling which declared picketing of a downtown tavern

illegal in the controversy over the health and welfare clause. Not only was an injunction granted the operator against picketing, but beer and liquor distributors were told they would have to deliver supplies to the tavern. Members of Salesdrivers Local 683, International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL) had respected the picketlines.

The judge also awarded the tavern owner more than \$2,000 damages against the three locals and two liquor distributing firms.

Attorneys for the defendants immediately gave notice of appeal against what they termed revival of "government by injunction."

Further evidence of union-busting activities was formation of a tavern owners' "protective" association dominated by men with known Mafia connections.

This development occurred shortly before Local 402 was placed in trusteeship of the international headquarters of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Union.

President Hugo Ernst dispatched Al Cutler of Oakland to take over here.

In Cincinnati, Ernst announced that "people are muscling in on Local 402 that we believe have no business in union affairs. To the best of my information, these include out-and-out crooks... Mafia people."

District Attorney Don Keller of San Diego said he was aware that individuals "with connections with the Mafia have attempted to establish a foothold here."

Ask Jobs for Negro Women at Sears Roebuck

CLEVELAND, July 3. — The Negro Labor Council here is fighting for jobs for Negro women as saleswomen and office workers at Sears, Roebuck.

Thousands of leaflets have been distributed and a favorable response is reported.

Sears admits that Negro women are employed only as maids, cafeteria workers, or as markers hidden away from sight.

Rejecting the company's claim that they don't discriminate in employment, the executive board of the Cleveland Negro Labor Council has demanded jobs for Negro women workers specifically at Sears' east side store on Carnegie Ave.

Six thousand leaflets calling for "Decent Jobs for Negro Women" were distributed in the Cedar Central area and another 2,599 to patrons, the last two weekends at Sears.

Sears, the leaflet said, "does not discriminate when it comes to taking money spent by Negroes. We demand that some of this money at Sears be received by Negro salespeople and recorded by Negro office workers."

What's On?

Tomorrow—Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington"—Frank Capra's light hearted poke at politics. Three showings starting 8:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m., 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members. Air cooled.

Sunday—Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington"—Frank Capra's light hearted poke at politics. Three showings starting 2:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m., 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members. Air cooled. MAKE MOST of Your Summer! Be sure to take a course during the summer term of the Jefferson School. Registration is on now and classes start July 7. Catalog available at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Ave. of the Americas (cor. 16th St.) NY 10018.

HOW WE CAN HELP SAVE FOURTH OF JULY

See Editorial, Page 5

Taft Says He Apes Dewey's Steamroller

CHICAGO, July 3.—Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O) today denied the charges by backers of Gen. Dwight Eisenhower that he was trying to steamroller the Republican national convention. But then Taft cynically added that he was "no more a ruthless dictator than (Gov. Thomas E.) Dewey was when he had the chance." He predicted the steamroller charge would be forgotten by election time.

Eisenhower has screamed, he was robbed of delegates by the GOP national committee, which is controlled by Taft.

Taft's political powerhouse in the committee today won 11 of 13 contested delegates from Louisiana for him.

Texas' 38-vote delegation probably will be decided tomorrow, when the Eisenhower people finally take their battle to the convention floor.

Taft was scheduled to return to Washington today for the holiday and come back Saturday to resume the convention warfare. He said he could not agree with 23 GOP governors who issued a manifesto at Houston, Tex., calling for a change in convention rules to bar contested delegates from voting in any contest.

This is the desire of Eisenhower forces, who expect to have to carry the contested delegate battle to the convention floor.

DENVER, July 3.—Gen. Dwight Eisenhower spoke to a crowd of 500 as his train stopped here on the way to the Chicago GOP convention, and declared he would fight for a clean GOP and an "open door" policy at the convention.

Eisenhower made it clear he would personally fight at the Chicago convention to reverse the GOP national committee's decision on disputed delegates.

"I consider it compulsory that I go to Chicago," he said. "I consider it a draft."

ROB HALL TO COVER GOP CONVENTION

Rob F. Hall, Daily Worker Washington correspondent, will cover the Republican national convention. His first story from Chicago, the convention city, will appear in these pages Monday.

Lautner's 'Conspiracy' Fabrication Blasted at Trial

By HARRY RAYMOND

A government witness' testimony that the Communist Party teaches and advocates "force and violence" turned out to be something decidedly different when he was cross-examined yesterday in the Smith Act trial of the New York Communists. The witness, FBI

informer John Lautner, got his signals crossed on several occasions during his 20th day on the witness stand. Defense attorney John T. McTernan drew from the balky witness several inadvertent admissions that some of his police-inspired definitions of Marxist-Leninist teachings did not represent the policy of the party.

McTernan reminded Lautner he had testified Wednesday that Marxism-Leninism could not be understood by reading isolated passages, as prosecution has done, from Marxist books. The witness, recognizing he had told the truth in that instance, tried to get around it during the ensuing examination. He claimed the jury could understand the police-inspired "definition."

Q. You don't think this jury can understand Marxism-Leninism from a series of definitions? Do you mean to say Marxism-Leninism is a series of definitions?

A. No. But the dictatorship of the proletariat and the proletarian revolution is the key theory of Marxism-Leninism.

The lawyer handed the witness a copy of "The History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union" and asked if he could find language in it referring to the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the proletarian revolution as a dogma or catechism. The witness claimed he never studied Chapter 4 of the book, which refutes the police theory of

(Continued on Page 9)

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Truman Admits 'Allies' Unable To Push People Into Korea War

WASHINGTON, July 3.—President Truman, in an angry denunciation of Washington's satellite governments, revealed that they are unable to force their peoples to participate in the Korean war. In what he called his "final report" as President on U. S. participation in the UN, Truman com-

JOLIOT-CURIE URGES U.S. PEOPLE NOT TO ISOLATE SELVES FROM PEACE-SEEKERS

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

BERLIN, July 3.—A strong appeal to the American people not to let themselves be isolated from a world that seeks nothing but peace was voiced by Frederic Joliot-Curie, president of the World Peace Council, which opened its extraordinary session here Tuesday night. More than 200 public figures from over 50 countries are taking part in the week-long meeting where the planning of a third world peace congress some time before the end of the year will get under way.

Among the high points of this gathering will be a special appeal to Americans irrespective of political views for a live-and-let-live policy between America and Russia scheduled for Friday by noted Soviet writer Ilya Ehrenbourg. Former French Minister Yves Farge, who has just returned from an extended visit to China and North Korea has prepared his eye-witness report on bacteriological warfare there, which is expected to bring sensational new material to light.

Among the high points of Joliot-Curie's address was the announcement that a commission of scientists is now in China studying the evidence of bacteriological war-

fare. Former French Minister of the Interior Emmanuel Astier, who is also publisher of the independent Paris daily "Liberation," is dealing with neutralist opinion in western Europe and stressing especially an appeal to leaders of non-left opinion in Britain and Western Germany.

Gabriel d'Arboussier, French African deputy, is making a special report on Africa and the problems of the Negro peoples as a whole. "There have never been so many or such great threats of war," said Joliot-Curie but he added that the weight of world public opinion for peace has "already succeeded in creating cracks in the war structure" and hence there is reason to be optimistic "in this race between war and peace," he said, "we shall be able to awaken the universal conscience in time and it is peace which will win."

The Joliot-Curie speech was notable for the breadth of its approach toward the "increasing number of honest people, faced with the flagrant contradictions between the words and deeds of the leaders of the 'holy war' policy who are beginning to perceive the dangers which they are running."

He called upon them to gain confidence in the possibility of

averting war. Joliot-Curie affirmed that the World Peace Council knows it does not have all the answers to all questions and that new ways must be found of reaching "all those who, however still removed from us, earnestly desire peace." He noted the growth of the universal idea that negotiations among the great powers and peaceful coexistence are possible and associated the council with resolutions to this effect recently adopted by the American Methodist Church.

Much of Joliot-Curie's extremely rich and carefully worded address dealt with American themes. He took apart the ideas of John Foster Dulles and noted the recent U. S. Committee on Raw Materials report that the doubling of American productive capacity had resulted in monopolizing for one country with 10 percent of the world's population almost half the raw materials in the capitalist world.

"The dilemma of slowing down economic progress or making war is a false one," said the French peace leader. "By ending the burden of armaments, by turning science to peacetime purposes, by accepting the peaceful coexistence (Continued on Page 6)

plained of the "limited" support of other UN members to the anti-Korea war effort and said it was a subject of "concern" to this government. Washington, he indicated, is putting the heat on its "allies" to come across with more cannon fodder.

The figures Truman cited of the relative strength of various forces in Korea demonstrated how thoroughly the "free world" allies of Wall Street have run out on the unpopular war.

He said this country is providing 50 percent of the ground forces against Korea, 86 percent of the naval force and 93 percent of the air-power. South Korea is providing 40.10 percent of the ground forces, 7.45 percent of the naval strength and 5.65 percent of the airpower.

This means all other UN "allies" combined are providing only 9.58 percent of the ground troops, 0.97 percent of the airpower and 6.66 percent of the naval strength.

Jail 50 More Africans Who Defy Bias Laws

CAPETOWN, South Africa, July 3.—Fifty Africans were arrested in the New Brighton township yesterday for using the "European entrance" to a railway station platform in defiance of the racial segregation laws decreed by the Malan government.

The Africans used the "European entrance" deliberately in a campaign of "defiance against unjust laws."

Two similar arrests in other parts of South Africa were previously reported.

UAW Members Give Money, Food To UE Strikers

EMERYVILLE, Cal., July 3.—Members of CIO United Auto Workers Local 76 have donated food and money to General Cable strikers on the bricks for one month in a showdown fight to protect union rights.

The strikers, members of United Electrical and Machine Workers Local 1412, have been visiting East Bay plants to take their story of employer crackdown against labor to other workers.

"The response has been good wherever we go," reported a member of the strike welfare committee. "The CIO auto workers told us they understood the beef and kicked through with both money and groceries."

Urge Cable Plant Sign UE Pact

ROME, N. Y., July 3. (FP).—Seventy-eight business concerns and merchants, whose trade has fallen off sharply since June 1 when a strike against the General Cable Corp. began, appealed to the company to again "bargain collectively in the same spirit that has for six years produced greater prosperity for Rome and the company in an atmosphere of industrial peace."

One Week Left For Fund to Send Sports Editor to Olympics

Received Yesterday	\$ 59
Previously Received	263
Total	\$322

Details on the contributions and acknowledgments in Monday's paper. Happy Fourth of July holiday, and if you haven't yet contributed to sending sports editor Lester Rodney to cover the Olympic Games in Helsinki, there's just one week left till plane time, and we need the money to make the coverage of this thrilling event possible.

Note Wide Response On Eve of PP Parley

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, July 3.—Upwards of 2,500 delegates to the Progressive Party convention will hammer out "the most democratic platform ever devised by a broad political party in America," it was stated here by C. B. Baldwin, the party's national secretary. Baldwin re-

vealed that the party has had a strong response to its "ten for one" plan, whereby any group of 10 voters can send a representative to the convention in Chicago.

"This is a refreshing new development in American political life," Baldwin told a press conference in the Blackstone Hotel, "in contrast to the conventions of the two old parties which will be packed with hacks and controlled by a handful of string-pullers."

As he spoke, the Republican Party convention sub-committees began going through the motions of "open hearings" in the Conrad Hilton Hotel.

These sessions on the GOP platform were small and perfunctory affairs, in the main unattended by the top Republican policy makers. The Republican chiefs were largely engaged in the sordid in-fighting over control of convention votes.

However, numerous organizations had spokesmen here who were wearily presenting their views on civil rights, labor legislation, taxation and foreign policy.

Fifty-one national liberal and labor organizations, now grouped in the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, presented a proposed plank, with Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, as their spokesman.

White declared that the Negro voters "are committed against any candidate who fails to take a forthright position on civil rights."

White went on to show that the stand of both leading Republicans and Democrats in Congress was identical in the last session in opposition to FEPC, and in backing "the spending of federal money to support or extend the practices of segregation."

BALDWIN'S STATEMENT

Baldwin declared his party would be on the ballot in 35 or 40 states by election time "despite severe tightening of state ballot laws since 1948 designed to keep us off the ballot."

"These developments," he said, "are taking place despite a virtual blackout of Progressive Party news by the wire services, much of the big-city press, and the refusal of the radio-TV networks to grant us time."

"Supporters of the Progressive Party represent the balance of power in several crucial electoral states. Extensive petition campaigns involving thousands of volunteer workers have been at work to put the Progressive Party on the ballot in these and other states. We have already secured a place on the ballot in such important states as New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, California and Missouri."

"The delegates to our convention are mostly working people and farmers who have made real sacrifices to spend a traditional American holiday in Chicago hammering out a program for an end to the cold war, for real collective bargaining, for adequate farm supports, and for equal rights to the Negro people and other minority groups."

"That the Progressive Party can continue, strong and active with this kind of support after four years of hysteria and McCarthyism is itself a news event."

"The kind of grass roots support the PP is getting is illustrated by Mrs. Mabel Haugen, of Corvallis, Montana who sold a herd of her choice goats to finance the trip to Chicago as a delegate from Ravalli County, Montana. In a letter

to Mrs. Vivian Hallinan, wife of our candidate for President she said, 'We, the people have been taken for worse than goats long enough.'

"Mrs. Haugen has joined millions of other Americans who are tired of cold war hysteria and who are insisting that our country find a formula for living at peace with the 350 million people of the Soviet Union, and the 475 million people of China."

"The Progressive Party, under the leadership of Vincent Hallinan, our candidate for President who is

now in jail for his militant defense of West Coast labor leader Harry Bridges, and Mrs. Charlotte A. Bass, our candidate for Vice-President, for 40 years editor and publisher of the oldest Negro newspaper on the West Coast, and a lifelong fighter for her people, is voicing the growing groundswell to end the fighting now. We are the only political party organized to fight nationally against the Republican and Democratic bipartisan 'deal' to continue the hopped-up hysteria which supports the continued cold-war-hot war."

MRS. YATES PROCLAIMS BELIEF PEACE CAN BE WON

LOS ANGELES, July 3.—From the witness stand at the thought-control Smith Act trial here, Oleta O'Connor Yates proclaimed her belief in the possibility of world peace today and her work as a Communist toward that end. The brave Mrs. Yates enunciated her beliefs firmly, despite the imposition of 11 more citations of contempt on Monday.

This followed a weekend she was forced to spend in jail as the result of earlier citations of contempt.

The San Francisco Communist leader was sent to jail when she refused to turn informer at the insistence of the prosecution and the direction of the court.

Whatever else might happen in this trial, nothing will erase the memory of that long, long day, the suspense of it and the final scene.

The issue was joined at the very outset of the day, but the prosecution did not press the question that required Mrs. Yates to inform on others, promising to revert to it later.

Several hours of routine cross-examination followed, and all the time everybody in the courtroom waited for the question they knew was coming. And then, in mid-afternoon, it came.

The question concerned a "Harry Glickson" of San Francisco, and Assistant U. S. Attorney Norman Neukom, nervous and ill at ease, fumbled.

Question (by Neukom): Has Mr. Harry Glickson ever been present at any Communist meeting or conference that you have ever attended since you have been a Communist member?

Answer (by Mrs. Yates): Well, I believe that is asking me to say that Mr. Glickson is or is not a Communist.

Neukom: That will be my next question.

Mrs. Yates: Yes, that is what I thought.

Neukom: May I ask my question?

Somewhat perplexed, Judge William C. Mathes intervened, "Are you withdrawing the pending question?"

"No," Neukom answered "because it was not full. The witness said, 'That is what I thought,' and I said 'Yes' and I had not formulated an exact question."

"You are withdrawing the previous question?" the judge asked.

"Yes, I withdraw the previous question so that I may formulate a precise question," Neukom said.

He quit fumbling. Turning to the witness, he asked: "At any time since you have been a member of the Communist Party have you ever known Mr. Harry Glickson to be a member of the Communist Party?"

Defense Attorney Ben Margolis objected "... incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial, not proper cross-examination, merely an attempt to get this witness to name names and not really to obtain any evidence so far as the government is concerned."

"Overruled," the judge intoned.

All eyes were now on Mrs. Yates. She leaned forward in the witness chair. She spoke with quiet dignity, slowly, intensely.

"Well," she said, "that is a question which, if I were to answer, could only lead to a situation in which a person could be caused to suffer the loss of his job, his income, and perhaps be subjected to further harassment, and in a period of this character, where there is so much witchhunting, so much hysteria, so much 'anti-communism,' I am sorry I cannot bring myself to contribute to that."

"The court holds you in contempt, Mrs. Yates," Judge Mathes said. "Put your next question," he added quickly to forestall any objection or protest.

MORE QUESTIONS

Two more questions about Glickson, two more refusals to answer, and twice the judge pronounced, "I hold you, independently of all other occasions, again in contempt of court."

Once again, Mrs. Yates made her position clear:

"However many times I am asked and in however many forms, to identify a person as a Communist, I can't bring myself to do

(Continued on Page 8)

PEACE NOTEBOOK

Spotlight on Chicago Women

C... A... P are the initials atop the attractive little 8-page monthly publication put out by Chicago Women for Peace. It stands for "Chicago Acts for Peace" and it tells of activities and plans, and supplies peace ammunition to its readers.

The Chicago Women for Peace are closing in on their goal of 10,000 signatures for a five-power pact of peace between the big countries that can actually make peace—the U.S., Soviet Union, Britain, France and China. They expect July 4 to help the total considerably, as did Mothers Day and Memorial Day. A special plea will be made to end the war against Korea on a day dedicated to our own struggle for independence from foreign imperialism.

The key to the successful holiday petition collection, reports the Chicago women, is organizing and planning with various groups like Alpha, Chesterfield, Southside Sisterhood, Hyde Park Mothers, Altgeld et al, planning street collections, tables and house to house canvassing in the most effective cooperative way. Other cities can certainly learn something from the Chicago Women for Peace. They are located at 166 West Washington, Room 312, Chicago 2.

WHILE WE'RE IN Chicago, a few more notes of interest. Southside Sisterhood and 28th Ward Peace Committee joined with the Southside Peace Committee of the American Peace Crusade in distributing leaflets and obtaining signatures for peace and African freedom at the AME Church Convention in that city. The leaflet greetings, signed by 12 Chicago ministers, Negro and white, welcomed the delegates and appealed to them to raise their voices for peace among nations. The petitions, which were well received, called on President Truman to bring an immediate end to the war in Korea, to condemn the actions of the French and Malan governments in Africa, and to take the lead in calling for a conference of the major powers to sign an enduring peace pact.

Also from Chicago, today's spotlighted city: So successful was an affair sponsored by North Side Women for Peace in which they invited their friends and neighbors to hear Maud Russell speak on "What's Happening in Asia" that three more such meetings in different localities were quickly arranged.

Some housewives say they are too busy to get peace signatures. But Mrs. Sallie Amy, a widow with 10 children, manages to get out in Altgeld Gardens with peace petitions. And bring back signatures every day! ... The Illinois Peace Crusade has issued an excellent pamphlet, "Bacteriological Warfare—Threat to World Peace," written by Chicago doctors and available at 10 cents.

Hard Hitting Letters to the Papers

THE LETTERS pour from the heart of America to the local papers in such numbers that even the war-supporting papers must print some to keep their readers. So in any day's reading you can find letters like these:

In the Louisville Courier Journal from "Another Lonely Mother" of Valley Station, Ky: "Mothers should write the papers, our congressmen and the candidates running for the Presidency and get their exact views on this whole rotten situation. They can't agree on prisoner exchange. ... Why kill our boys in that forsaken place? Half of them couldn't give you a reason why they are there. ... I will tell you why: to keep the political party in power and to make money for the capitalists. ... So pull out and admit we were wrong in going in."

In the Washington News, Mary Phillips writes the following letter:

"On June 5, an AP dispatch from Koje Island, Korea, revealed: 'Bags of sand instead of food were delivered in ration trucks to Compound 8-5 and 96. ... Reduction of rations is a means of discipline permitted under the Geneva Convention. ...'

"Thus we use the Geneva Convention to discipline prisoners with short rations (sand diet?) because it suits us; we violate this Convention, Part IV, Sec. II, Art. 118: 'Prisoners of war shall be repatriated without delay after the cessation of active hostilities,' because it does not suit us."

"Since Chinese-North Korean authorities declare that we forced prisoners to express unwillingness to go home, they could not logically punish these 'unwilling' prisoners. To do so would deny they had been forced."

"Thus we have neither moral nor legal grounds to refuse repatriation—the only unsettled issue in the truce negotiations. Why not cease fire NOW and repatriate all prisoners?"

In the Buffalo News is a news story about a West New York woman who read President Truman's offhand remark that he did not expect war to break out in Europe this summer or he wouldn't let his daughter Margaret vacation there. Mrs. William S. Titus of Holley wrote her representative, "How can the President boast before us of his ability to protect his own while ordering other beloved sons and daughters to face the dangers of war?"

Interestingly implicit in all this is the puncturing of the hoax that all the "defense" billions are needed because Russia may attack suddenly. Here is the President saying he knows there will be no war in Europe this summer. You figure it out from there!

PEACE NOTEBOOK will continue to reflect the great national ferment for peace through reprinting these letters forcing their way into the country's papers—in addition to news of peace ACTIVITIES, which is the big thing. The letters show how people feel, the activities show how the people must translate that feeling to make these peace desires effective.

38 More CIO' AFL Leaders Join Fight to Kill Trucks Act

DETROIT, July 3.—The provisional Committee to Defeat the Trucks Act announced last week that 38 additional CIO and AFL officials had signed the amicus brief urging that the anti-labor unconstitutional thought control measure be scrapped permanently. Thirty-eight union leaders who signed the brief were previously listed, making a total of 76.

Signers follow below: CIO

United Auto Workers officials signing are:

Geo. O. Appelt, K.F. Unit Chairman, Local 280; Robert Allison, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 155; Woody Austin, Chief Steward, Local 51; John Bagal, Unit Chairman, Local 250; Victor A. Bradley, Executive Board member, Local 250; Albert De Baets, Chief Steward, Local 51; William Criesman, Executive Board member, Local 250; Wm. L. Dishon, Executive Board member, Local 250; Orville Dwyer, Bargaining Comm. member, Local 250; S. Doherty, Chief Steward, Local 51; Ralph Elzeola, Chief Steward, Local 51; Joseph J. Eourey, Recording

secretary, Local 250; J. J. Jasinski, Steward, Local 51; Carl O. Kranz, Vice-President, Local 250; Clyde Moore, Committee member, Local 250; Patrick McMillan, Sergeant at Arms, Local 250; Daniel H. Menly, Steward, Local 154; S. J. Morrone, AFL Convention delegate. Glen Maaly, Committee man, Local 51; N. R. Milaka, Steward, Local 51; Rudy Nikola, Guide, Local 250; Wm. Neumann, Executive Board member, Local 250; Daniel A. O'Brien, Chief plant steward, Local 250; Edmund J. Olzak, Chief Steward, Local 51; Frank H. Phillips, Financial Secretary, Local 250; Harry Ray, Chief Steward, Local 51; Andrew J. Samman, Executive Board

member, Local 250; Francis M. Sapp, Committee man, Local 250; Harry Shroyer, Executive Board member, Local 250; Geo. N. Shaffer, Financial secretary-treasurer, Local 250; Leo D. Schaffer, President, Local 152; Mike Walsh, Chief Steward, Local 51; Luther Young, Trustee, Local 250.

Others who signed are A. R. Gillinham, AFL Carpenters, Local 337; Albert B. Davis, UAW-AFL, Local 682 and Harry Keeney, UAW-AFL, Local 621; Harold Shapiro, Fur and Leather Workers, and Floyd Taylor, AFL representative, DSR, Local 26.

Physicists Assail Passport Laws

DENVER, July 2.—The American Physical Society yesterday drafted a statement which said that present visa and passport laws have prevented many distinguished foreign scientists from attending meetings in this country because their visas arrived too late or "because they were irritated by inappropriate questionnaires and personal interrogations."

"The international notoriety of these restrictions is such that some international scientific meetings originally scheduled to be held in the United States have been transferred to other countries," it added. "Had similar regulations been enforced prior to 1942 it is questionable if the U. S. would have developed radar or the atomic bomb during the last war."

The statement was drafted by a committee of four physicists appointed by Professor J. H. Van Vleck of Harvard, president of the society.

Van Vleck is not attending the society's four-day meeting which opened here Monday.

Italy's Printers Call Strike

MILAN, Italy, July 2.—A 48-hour nationwide strike of periodical print shops and a 24-hour strike of commercial print shops are scheduled to start tomorrow.

Labor unions, both left and right-led, called the strikes after the breakdown of months-long negotiations for higher wages and a new national contract.

Whelan Chain Strikers Call Firm's Bluff

Striking Whelan Drug store employees yesterday called the company's bluff and offered to accept an offer the company claims it made, if it is put into a contract. The claim of the offer was made in a registered letter the company sent to each of its striking employees of 53 New York area stores.

"Remember," concluded the letter inviting the workers back to the stores. "We are offering you more wages... less hours... more welfare... and a five-day forty-hour week."

The main demand of the strikers is the 40-hour week at the same pay they are now receiving for 44. Leon Davis, president of Local 1199, Retail Drug Employees Union, wired to Leo Bertisch, president of the Whelan Corp.:

"The members of our union are on strike against your company have met and considered your letter. They have asked me to advise you that your offer is acceptable to them. We assume this offer is made in good faith and that you would have no objection to putting it into a binding agreement between the union and the company."

The strikers, meanwhile, weren't letting this maneuver relax on their continual picketing of every one of the company's stores.

Peace Plank Challenge Brought to GOP

Special to the Daily Worker

CHICAGO, July 3.—The Republican Party was challenged by the American Peace Crusade today to adopt a genuine program for peace "instead of the bi-partisan policy which is the pattern for disaster."

Mrs. Marjorie Wright, administrative secretary of the APC Illinois Assembly, appeared before the GOP's foreign policy subcommittee in session here on the eve of the Republican convention and called for a peace plank which would state:

"We believe that all basic differences between nations can be settled through negotiations and reconciliation."

Mrs. Wright told Sen. Eugene D. Milliken, chairman, and other members of the committee that "it is impossible to achieve peace by preparing for war and turning American into an armed camp."

Mrs. Wright spoke after representatives of numerous groups, ranging from the AFL and CIO to the pro-fascist National Economic Council and the National Association of Manufacturers, joined in vehement Soviet-baiting tirades.

Sen. Richard Nixon of California demanded to know whether CIO secretary James B. Carey was in full accord with the foreign policy of the Truman administration.

Carey replied with a laudation of the ultra-reactionary California senator, stating: "If there were a lot of Senator Nixons on this (foreign policy) committee, the CIO would be assured of the kind of report we could endorse."

Urge NY Aid to Migrant Labor

ALBANY, July 3.—The New York State Consumers League today proposed a central agency to administer a 10-point program calling for improvement in working and living conditions of some 35,000 migrant laborers in the state. "No other group is so poorly paid, so miserably housed and so completely denied the benefits of social legislation," the League declared.

The League's report stressed the need for strict regulation of contractor "middlemen" who recruit and manage work crews for growers.

Extension of the State Workmen's Compensation Law to cover farm workers, together with old age insurance and a "workable" method of unemployment insurance, also was asked by the League.

The League's proposals will be placed before the 1953 legislature. League president Florence M. Kelly said the organization's investigation has disclosed a sharp drop in the migrant's take-home pay.

BRITISH ARCHBISHOP URGES CHURCHES TO ACT FOR BAN ON BACTERIA WARFARE

YORK, England, July 3.—The Archbishop of York, one of the Church of England's two ranking prelates, called on all churches today to urge bans on bacteriological (germ) warfare, napalm bombings, obliteration bombing and atomic weapons which in a minute can wipe out thousands of persons and leave tens of thousands in agony.

The archbishop, Dr. Cyril Garbett, had earlier condemned the

napalm (jellied gasoline) bombs used by U.S. forces against Koreans as a "monstrous" weapon.

He said it was the "plain duty of the churches to urge that every attempt should be made to eradicate some of the worst horrors of war."

"There are those who argue that war is war, and every weapon may legitimately be used for victory," he added. "I deny this absolutely. This position was never accepted in the past."

"Some methods of war which might conceivably be employed are so monstrously inhuman that they would brand with infamy the cause in which they were used. Victory won by their means would be the triumph of barbarism."

Speaking at the Anglican York Diocesan Conference, the Archbishop said he was for such a ban even though I do not believe there is a vestige of truth in the accusation that the allies have been engaging in microbe warfare."

President Says He Won't Invoke T-H In Nat'l Steel Strike

WASHINGTON, July 3.—President Truman said today he does not intend to use the Taft-Hartley law in the nationwide steel strike. He accused some steel firms of a "conspiracy against the public interest." Spurning a congressional "request" that he use the

UNION ASKS NLRB SUE STEEL 'BIG 6' FOR T-H VIOLATION

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The CIO United Steelworkers today filed formal charges with the National Labor Relations Board accusing the industry's "Big Six" of violating the Taft-Hartley Law by "conspiring" to block individual settlements.

The union asked NLRB general counsel George J. Bott to issue complaints and seek immediate in-

junctions against the "Big Six" steel firms for refusing to bargain.

It charged that each of the "Big Six" wields illegal "veto power" over the bargaining of other steel firms.

CIO general counsel Arthur J. Goldberg told newsmen the Justice Department may be asked to prosecute the steel firms under the anti-trust laws.

MRS. HALLINAN IN CHICAGO AFTER SEVEN-WEEK TOUR

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, July 3.—Mrs. Vivian Hallinan and two of her six sons arrived in this political convention city today. In her seven-week "whistle-stop" tour, Mrs. Hallinan says she found Americans "dissatisfied and restless" and looking for some means to "vote for peace."

The attractive Californian, wife of the imprisoned PP candidate for President, told a press conference here:

"I find the woman especially standing up and demanding peace. They are no longer content to stay in their homes, because their homes are not safe from the threat of an atomic war as long as the two pro-war parties control our government."

Mrs. Hallinan will accept the Progressive Party's nomination of her husband for President here Saturday night as the big mass

rally highlighting the Progressive Party national convention. She will share the platform with Mrs. Charlotte Bass, Negro candidate for vice-president, and with such distinguished party leaders as Vito Marcantonio and Paul Robeson.

"You might say our whole family is running for President," Mrs. Hallinan declared as she introduced her two robust sons, "Butch" and "Kayo," 17 and 15 years old, to the press.

"With six boys in the family, we have a big personal stake in peace and welfare," she added, "because we want them to grow up in a land of hope and opportunity."

She had just come from a visit to her husband, who is imprisoned in McNeil's Island federal penitentiary, framed on contempt of court charges because of his stand as a fighting progressive and his legal defense of West Coast labor leader Harry Bridges.

"Vincent expects to be out of jail Aug. 17, and he wants to begin campaigning on the 18th," she said. "He is anxious to get out among the people and tell them the Progressive Party's stand on peace and civil rights."

She said the party is winning friends with its call for a return to the policy of Franklin D. Roosevelt that the U. S. and the USSR can get along together in peace.

Asked by a reporter how this country can reach a better understanding with the Soviet Union, Mrs. Hallinan replied, "We should talk with them across the conference table in an earnest effort to settle our differences."

The members of the working press who showed up that the conference were impressed with this sincere and clear-thinking woman

Soviet Union Bars Germ Charge Coverup

By JOHN PITTMAN

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., July 3.—The Soviet Union used the veto today to block United Nations Security Council authorization of a rigged "investigation" of germ war charges against U. S. armed forces in Korea and China. Soviet delegate Jacob A. Malik declared that the Security Council could not legally discuss or act on any proposal linked with the use of germ weapons by United States troops without the presence of representatives of the People's Republic of China and the Korean People's Democratic Republic, the governments which had made the charges.

USSR PRESENTS PLAN TO UN TO MULTIPLY WORLD JOBS

In the UN Economic and Social Council, delegates of the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia fought for acceptance of a Soviet resolution designed to increase employment and combat unemployment. The resolution recommends that member states of the UN "take effective measures to put an end to the curtailment of civilian production wherever it has taken place," and that "the industrially developed countries, with a view to promoting increased employment in under-developed

countries, take measures to increase the export of equipment and other goods necessary for the development of the under-developed countries."

The proposal in the Security Council for authorizing a probe of germ war charges by the International Committee of the Red Cross, a Wall Street-dominated pro-fascist Swiss outfit, was pushed by the U. S. and received endorsement from Washington's Atlantic bloc and Latin American satellite governments.

Had the move not been vetoed, the Security Council would have been in the position of sanctioning a whitewash of charges which implicated a majority of its members. For it was the same majority of Atlantic bloc and Latin American satellite delegates of Washington on June 27, 1950, illegally gave post facto authorization for the Truman Administration's intervention in the Korean conflict; on July 7, 1950, gave MacArthur a blank check for operations under the name of the United Nations; on June 26, 1952 rejected the Soviet Union's resolution urging the Council to appeal to all govern-

(Continued on Page 6)

(Continued on Page 6)

Letters from Readers

Discrimination At Sea Gate

Editor, Daily Worker:

We bring to the attention of your readers a case of discrimination in Seagate, Coney Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tucker and their daughter have been living in our community for several months. They were invited to live with friends in Seagate at a time when they were homeless. Subsequently, these friends moved and the landlord promised to sign a lease with the Tucker family, but he broke his promise and started eviction proceedings.

Why did the landlord break his promise? Mr. and Mrs. Tucker have been living there and paying the rent and are asking for no special favors.

It is apparent that the only reason for eviction is that they are Negroes!

A committee of Seagate residents has been formed to stop this blow to democracy and freedom. Less than two weeks remain before the Tucker family is again made homeless.

We urge all readers to express their protest to the landlord, Mr. Karash of 3023 W. 24 St., Coney Island, ES 2-0328. THE COMMITTEE:

Mrs. Ida Libuser, Mrs. Sol Rudes, Mrs. Bea Freedman, Sol Krames, 3838 Poplar Ave., Seagate, Brooklyn, 24.

Count Profits on Exploitation Of Nigeria

LONDON, July 3 (ALN).—Details of a new lead-zinc venture in Nigeria by a private syndicate of seven companies were disclosed here in the Investor's Chronicle, leading financial weekly.

"After numerous delays owing to the difficult nature of the negotiations," the paper reported, "the Nigerian legislature has approved the terms of a lease relating to the lead-zinc areas under prospecting license to Mines Development Syndicate."

"The terms of the lease have not yet been published, so that shareholders in the seven companies of the syndicate holding the capital cannot judge what effect the lease might have on their companies."

"They have, however, learnt from the annual report of American Smelting & Refining, which is directing technical operations, that exploration has been continued with 'moderately encouraging results.'"

"This statement can only serve to whet the appetite of the shareholders of the seven companies concerned. It is to be hoped, therefore, that an early official announcement will be made."

The seven companies in the syndicate are Gold and Base Metal Mines of Nigeria; London & African Mining Trust; National Mining Corp.; United Tin Areas of Nigeria; Ribon Valley (Nigeria) Tinfields, Ex Lands Nigeria and Nigerian Consolidated Mines.

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World of Labor

by George Morris

Why the Steel Firms Refuse to Settle

THE STEEL STRIKE is "going to be long and drawn out," said Charles M. White, president of Republic Steel, shortly after executives of the "Big Six" steel companies held a secret meeting in Cleveland and decided to maintain a solid front against the union's new terms. Those new terms, accepted by Pittsburgh Steel and some other small companies, are a substantial concession on the union shop issue which the companies said was the "only" issue blocking a settlement.

The steel companies said they hold the right of a worker NOT to join a union to be above even the "emergency," which they claim exists, and more important than the hardships caused the families of 600,000 workers on strike and more than a million others laid off allegedly because of the steel strike. None of Mr. White's present non-union employees are required to join. The newly hired workers apply for union membership when they begin working, but can withdraw membership after the 20th day of employment and before the 30th.

Mr. White cannot possibly argue that this is "compulsory" union membership. As a matter of fact he may have a greater advantage in the for-

mula than may appear at first glance. The type of workers White admires may think that putting themselves on record with the company (required by registered letter) as withdrawing their membership application would lend them some favor with the employer and security on the new job. And under the Taft-Hartley Law, as Mr. White well knows, his company has "free speech" to agitate against union membership.

Nevertheless the companies decided to just say no. This should prove that the so-called "freedom" for a worker not to join the union is not the real issue and has not been since the steel dispute began. The real issue is an effort by these front liners of the monopolies of America to deal a blow at unionism, to condition labor for still more severe anti-union laws, and a downward trend in wages.

WE HAVE already called attention to the Business Week view that a new "tomorrow" for labor and employers is already patterned in the textile industry—in the downward trend of wages.

The monthly survey for July of the Guaranty Trust Co., one of the giant banks of the Morgan interests, also gives the Big

Business line. It is plain talk for abolition of the right to strike effectively, and retention of that right only for unions so weakened that an effective strike is unthinkable for them.

"Labor is losing the right to strike because industry-wide organization makes the right a public menace," says Guaranty Survey, noting the increasing trend in Congress toward abolition of true collective bargaining. Arguing for abolition of industry-wide bargaining and strikes, the big bank's voice even professes to be for preservation of the right to strike, and adds:

"What is essential is that the bargaining unit be kept small enough to make it possible for a dispute to be fought out to a decision by the bargaining parties without threatening such serious effects as to necessitate or furnish a pretext for governmental intervention in the public interest."

In other words, we should atomize the labor movement into tiny local units which the industrial monopolies could pick off at will and fight "to a decision"—that is, until they are smashed—while the dear old "neutral" public looks on as though it was just a harmless ball game.

So we should have no illusions as to what's at stake. There is more involved than a few cents an hour or the formulation of some contract clause. The employers want to deal labor the first big blow where it will count and signal a general offensive. They are making no mistake. Success against so powerful a union as steel could have that effect. Sen. Taft is ready with his bill banning industry-wide bargaining. They are counting on a Congress that could give them the super T-H law they want.

Press Roundup

THE MIRROR is so eager to smear Owen Lattimore and rap the State Department (for apologizing when it pulled his passport on phony information) that it unwittingly admits that "many thousands of American citizens have been denied passports during the past 10 years." The State Department's Passport Division, which the Hearstlings admire, has publicly stated that only a handful of people have been denied passports. But along comes the Mirror, admitting—or rather boasting—that "many thousands" have been barred from traveling freely. The Mirror can concentrate on Lattimore. Most Americans and people all over the world, however, will remember those "many thousands," illegally denied passports by some power-drunk bureaucrats, and will wonder just where that famous "Iron Curtain" really is.

THE TIMES is still steaming because a democratic judge and the pressure of the French people have smashed the frameup against Communist Jacques Duclos. The way the Times puts it, though, is that Duclos was "lucky" that the French government was gracious enough to grant him "democratic privileges." Jacques Duclos was leading the French democratic resistance against Hitler fascism when Times editors were already praying for a Nazi revival. It ill befits the Times to sneer about Duclos' rights to democracy, and it is particularly unsuitable a day for the Times to parade as democracy's champion when the Taft and Eisenhower factions in Wall Street's favorite party are—with complete accuracy—attacking each other as power-hungry, unscrupulous dictators.

THE COMPASS' I. F. Stone doesn't believe the germ war charges and thinks that the State Department, if it really wants an investigation, should "challenge the Chinese to produce those two Air Force officers (the POWs who allegedly corroborate the charges)." Stone seems to believe that in the age of the Smith and McCarran Acts, there would be no Washington intimidation of men who would testify before a United Nations body which, by his own acknowledgment, is dominated by the Truman government.

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM thunders defiance against that "foreign tyrant," democratic Czechoslovakia, which jailed confessed spy William Oatis one year ago today. But just below its blast at the "Czech Communists" who would allegedly jail "all Americans if they had the chance," the Telegram proves who is the real dictator. It howls for the head of Owen Lattimore, despite the fact that this anti-Communist has never been convicted, never has confessed to a crime in any court of law. It is not from the far-away Czechs that "all Americans" (except spies) need fear unjust imprisonment; it is the McCarrans, the McCarthys, the Roy Howards, with their Smith Acts and their concentration camps all ready and waiting.—R.F.

Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

Negro Leaders Set Example in Peace Fight

THE PRESS CONFERENCE at the Hotel Theresa on June 30, called to explain a 2,500-word petition of more than 160 nationally prominent Negro leaders, set an example in the fight for peace which could be followed with profit by all organizations and individuals concerned for this great human cause, especially trade unionists.

The absence from this conference of such champions of the "free world" as the N. Y. Times, the N. Y. Herald Tribune and the N. Y. Post constituted an affront to the Negro leaders, as if the publishers of these money-making organs of the biggest money-makers had decided beforehand that what 160 Negro leaders might have to say would not be worth printing. Such chauvinistic arrogance, of course, is not new, since the very existence of a Negro press in our country is an indictment of the lack of freedom of the millionaire-owned press.

But so loudly do these organs proclaim their "impartiality" and pretensions to democratic practice that it is useful to remind the people that they lie, and furthermore, that they behave after the pattern of the multi-millionaires and their politicians, who want only their side of any question to be heard.

What is more, there was a good story in the Theresa Hotel conference. It is not every day that a section of the people of the United States calls attention to the present course of our foreign policy, and how it departs altogether from the democratic traditions of our country and its institutions. Now, moreover, this break with

our democratic traditions is leading us all into a dead-end of isolation from the other peoples of the world, and thereby confronting every man, woman and child among us with the peril of fascism and war.

THE PETITION which the Negro leaders sent to President Truman and the U. S. Delegation to the United Nations would be welcomed by a genuinely self-critical Administration, honestly seeking to serve the interest of the nation and the cause of world peace. There are governments in the world today which invite and welcome, even systematically organize expressions of criticism from the people, the better to serve them.

Our Declaration of Independence and our Constitution also affirm the right of the people to petition its government. But here also, as in the matter of the entire course of our foreign policy, the practice has departed far from the theory.

The Negro leaders' petition sharply criticized the Washington Administration's role in the UN, calling it an "indefensible position on several important questions." It enumerated our UN delegation's (1) refusal to support the condemnation of racist discrimination practiced by South Africa's Malan government; (2) abstention from a majority-supported resolution expressing regret that tribal chiefs of Southwest Africa had been

prohibited from attending the Paris UN meeting; (3) major role in preventing the UN General Assembly from hearing Moroccan charges against France; (4) alliance with colonial powers in the Trusteeship Committee in opposing various proposals for the advancement of the interests of colonial peoples; (5) exclusion of economic and social rights from the proposed UN Covenant of Human Rights.

The Negro leaders' bill of particulars might also have cited the recent vote by the Washington Administration's delegate in the Human Rights Commission against a provision calling for equality without regard to race, sex, color, etc.; against another provision calling for equal pay for equal work of men and women; against a third provision declaring that education should be designed to oppose discrimination on grounds of race, color, sex, etc.

Needless to say, these positions of the United States delegation to the UN expose to the whole world the sham of the Washington politicians' professed concern for freedom and the hypocrisy of their continuous cant about the "free world."

In their petition, the Negro leaders have urged that these positions be changed, and that the United States support the principle of self-determination for the colonial peoples. Such a petition fully accords with the interests of the overwhelming majority of Americans, whose stake in peace and the abolition of colonialism is not less than life and liberty.

COMING in the weekend WORKER
PEACE AND THE IDEALS OF JULY 4th

TO SAVE JULY 4 HERITAGE

THIS IS A TIME to strive anew to protect the principles of the Declaration of Independence in our country.

As is universally known, these principles include the right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to affect their safety and happiness."

THERE IS NOTHING guaranteed about this July Fourth heritage which sounds so "subversive" in the America of the Un-American Committee and the Smith Act.

We Americans have had to battle every inch of the way in our national history to protect it.

Jefferson had to rouse the nation against the Federalists and their loyalty oaths, their witchhunts, and their political police.

Lincoln had to lead the nation against a racist plantation class which dared to defend slavery on the ground of "freedom" to own slaves. In the eyes of the slaveowners it was Lincoln and his workingclass and small-farmer supporters who were "tyrants" and the "enemies of civilization and religion."

IN THE AMERICA OF 1952, millions of Americans are beginning to realize that our country is once more in a deep struggle to save our July Fourth heritage from the new Federalists, the new slave-owners and the new racists.

Even Truman has been compelled to note that the McCarranism and McCarthyism of 1952 are a worse edition of the anti-Jefferson Alien and Sedition laws. But Truman himself orders thought control frameups.

THE FACT IS THAT JULY FOURTH is menaced not by some outside aggressor called "communism" but by the evil men who seek to crush the aspirations to independence in Asia and Africa; by the men who in the name of "security" steal our Constitution from us; by the men who brand as "subversive" all popular opposition to racism and war.

The country is indeed coming to see this truth more and more clearly, though the new Federalists and monarchists are moving as swiftly as they dare to bring some form of nazism and world war to America.

Surely, it is not the Soviet Union or the peoples of China and the peoples democracies who are stealing the wages of American labor through taxes and high prices; it is the trusts, the Administration, and the profiteers who are doing this.

It is not by Marxism, the workingclass movement or by the Communist Party that our July Fourth is imperilled: on the contrary, these social forces are the most consistent and reliable defenders of July Fourth, of the Declaration and the democratic liberties embodied in the U. S. Constitution. They urge the unity of all Americans, regardless of political creed or social status, to defend the principles of the Declaration and the Bill of Rights.

The many voices now being raised in alarm at the ruthlessness of the thought-controllers can save July Fourth only if they break through the Big Lie that it is "communism" which perils our democracy and security; only if they see that we are in danger of losing our heritage to the enemies of peace who are stealing the Constitution in the name of "security."

It is up to us all, regardless of creed or social status, to unite today to save the Constitution and July Fourth not from the "Communists" who are among their staunchest defenders but from the Big Business politicians and militarists who seek atomic war. July Fourth can live only if we save the peace of the world.

A PROGRAM TO DEFEND AMERICA

- For a cease-fire in Korea. For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people—for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.



How Fight Against Crime Is Being Misled in Chicago

By GUNNAR LEANDER

CHICAGO.

In many communities of Chicago, the people are organizing to fight crime.

The mass indignation is at last taking concrete form in the new neighborhood anti-crime committees in some 30 areas.

This is the eruption of a deep-going disgust against the everyday petty thievery and racketeering—which in turn is based on police protection and official laxity—which in turn stems from an alliance of organized crime, political corruption and big business, citywide, statewide, nationwide.

THE great majority of the people participating in these neighborhood anti-crime movements are honestly concerned with eliminating this cancerous growth which plagues them in a thousand ways.

Many of these people have already located the roots of organized crime, which are to be found:

- 1—In the slum housing conditions perpetuated by powerful real estate interests whose flow of wealth pours out of the firetrap kitchenettes, the packed tenements in which human beings and vermin compete for living space;
- 2—In the corrupt machines of the Republican and Democratic Parties, who build their organizations and pack the public payrolls with criminals and exist on a foundation of graft and corruption;
- 3—In the ranks of "respectable" Big Business, the bankers, utility magnates, industrialists and realty tycoons who sponsor corrupt politics because it is most profitable to them.

HOWEVER, these neighborhood movements are being carefully diverted from fighting crime on these levels. And there are sinister forces at work in the leadership of these organizations which may prevent them from taking any effective steps whatsoever.

The very sponsors of organized crime have attached themselves to these anti-crime committees and in some cases are running them.

Why?—the better to head this movement, to mislead and destroy it, or to make it serve their own purposes.

THE big realtors are on these neighborhood committees. Are they there to help eliminate the slums (which they own) as breeding grounds of crime? Or to smash the

barriers of race segregation (which they have built) and make it possible for all races to share democratically in the available housing as good neighbors?

On the contrary, the hand of these realtors is clearly seen in the objectives being worked out in many of these crime committees. Instead of making these neighborhoods unsafe for criminals, they are trying to make them unsafe for Negro families.

An examination of the programs of some of the community groups reveals their anti-democratic substance. There are overtones of Jimcrow bias. And there are even invitations to racist mob violence.

THESE trends are even being fostered by some who have come into this movement as "liberals."

One of the most-publicized of the neighborhood groups is the Hyde Park organization which is headed up by the president of University of Chicago, Lawrence Kimpton.

What motivates the interest of the U. of C. administration in this committee? We would like to think that it is the university's desire for community betterment and enlightenment. More probably, it is the commercial instincts of the school's business office.

This wealthy university is one of the South Side's biggest rental property owners. In contrast to most big universities which have the bulk of their money invested in bonds and securities, the U. of C. speculates heavily in real estate.

A RECENT survey showed that 32 percent of the school's money has been sunk into real estate, mostly on the South Side. Like any other big landlord, the U. of C. fights for housing segregation, for the maintenance of the ghetto on which high rents on the South Side are based.

There is little wonder then, that Lawrence Kimpton, a leading figure in the new anti-crime committees has failed to call for the building of low-rent unsegregated housing, for the smashing of racist barriers and the welcoming of Negro families into all communities, for a struggle against the corrupt political machines which support organized crime and condone criminal mob violence against the Negro people.

BUT while the U. of C. may be confusing to some, there

can be no doubt about the position of hack politicians, wealthy real estate operators and other big business elements.

In Woodlawn, for example, it was Moses Shaw, vice-president of the Southeast National Bank and chairman of Woodlawn, Inc., notorious for its espousal of racist restrictive covenants, who presided over the mass meeting. Only once did the program break away from Shaw's control — when a Negro president of a block organization read a statement asserting the rights of Negro citizens to equal protection against crime and discrimination. Shaw, however, excluded that from the official proposals of the meeting.

IN several other South Side areas, the racist atmosphere of the anti-crime meetings have led directly to greater police brutality and shakedowns against the Negro people, to the encouragement of the White Circle League elements in the community, to the formation of dangerously anti-democratic vigilante movements.

This is not what the sincere opponents of crime either wanted or expected. Many of them are shocked at having helped create a Frankenstein monster which they can not control.

However, it is possible for the people to influence these community organizations and put them on the path of democratic and effective struggle against crime.

THIS is in fact being achieved where the people are concentrating on block organization, on developing a coalition with other people's groups on such issues as more housing, improved community services, equal democratic rights for all.

Such a coalition can lead to an independent political movement which can loosen the stranglehold of the corrupt machines.

Such a movement can help clean out the headquarters of organized crime—LaSalle Street — and its branches in the communities of Chicago.

This is the second of two articles on Chicago's fight against organized crime and corruption.

Joliot-Curie

(Continued from Page 1)
of different systems, it would be easy to double production of useful wealth every 25 years not only for the U. S. but for all the nations of the world."

The opening address also called upon the assembled delegates to try to "understand the process by which a very important section of humanity in many countries, desiring only to live in peace, has up to the present been induced to support a policy which we know must inevitably lead to war."

"Among those who do not realize the great harm they are preparing for themselves and others," he said, "are a very large number of Americans."

"It must be recognized that the American people who have shown so many admirable qualities and whose magnificent productive work can be so useful to the world is suffering from the effects of unbridled propaganda and from a system of so-called internal security which is isolating them more and more from the rest of the world," said Joliot-Curie.

He expressed the fear that Americans are being made to believe that their security and their way of life are in danger and hence will "unthinkingly throw themselves and the world into a terrible adventure" but, he asked, how can the principles of freedom, humanity and social progress be reconciled with the fact that Chiang Kai-shek has been installed in Taiwan (Formosa) and Syngman Rhee in Korea and Bao Dai in Indo-China. The American people are learning, he said, that "the reason there are so many inscriptions on the walls and pavements of European countries telling the Americans to go home is because what they believed to be American aid to these countries has resulted in the worst social reaction, impoverishment, loss of national independence and persecution of patriots and that this is realized by people in all walks of life in these countries."

The speech called for "helping the American people out of the isolation in which they are being kept," which, he said, would also aid the "many Americans who are courageously struggling to enlighten their fellow-citizens."

One concrete proposal was a letter writing campaign to the millions of American citizens. In addition to the world-famous council members present here, are many new figures such as Corder Catchpool of the British Quakers, Sen. Severio Brigante, former chief of the Italian High Court and leader of the Liberal Party which is part of the Italian governing coalition.

Mrs. Hallinan

(Continued from Page 3)
who told them the story of her remarkable career as a business woman, an authoress, a political campaigner, who is also the mother of six healthy and vigorous young lads.

"My husband retired in 1946," she said, "but by 1948 we felt that we too must stand up and be counted in the fight for the kind of America we have always believed in. We joined the Progressive Party because for the first time we found a party that represents the things we want for ourselves, our family and for all democratic people both here and abroad."

In Memory of

DORA PEPPER

died, July 3rd, 1952

EVELYN
and LEON

Ask Release On Bail of Steve Nelson

PITTSBURGH, July 2—Protests to demand the release of Steve Nelson on bail were urged today in a statement by Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware. The statement said:

"Steve Nelson, Communist Party chairman for Western Pennsylvania, has once again been denied his constitutional right to bail and is now in the Pittsburgh County Jail. This latest blow to the Bill of Rights and our commonwealth Constitution was delivered by Judge Harry Montgomery, an official of the notorious anti-democratic organization, the American's Battling Communism."

"The jailing of Nelson, who has so scrupulously met all bail requirements, was dictated mainly by the Mellon and Steel interests of Pennsylvania, who have been reaping billions in super-profits from the Korean war while denying the steelworkers and labor generally, their right to a wage increase and a union shop."

"These billion dollar gluttons fear the rising demand for an end to the unpopular war; an end to the growing casualty lists which would also diminish their fat war contract racket and cut down their bloody profits."

"Steve Nelson is in jail because he courageously continues to fight for an immediate end to the war in Korea; because he works for all labor to support the just demands of the Pennsylvania steelworkers."

"We ask all citizens to defend the Bill of Rights by protesting this McCarthy-Musmanno invasion of the right to bail."

"Demand that Steve Nelson's bail be continued."

"Write to Judge Harry Montgomery, City County Bldg., Pittsburgh."

NAACP Seeks to Block Cox Probe

Key branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were urged this week to take immediate action to get their congressmen to block any appropriation for the Cox Resolution to investigate philanthropic funds and foundations.

Walter White, executive secretary, wired the branches after the House Administration Subcommittee cut the request of Representative Eugene Cox (D-Ga.) from \$100,000 to \$75,000.

Steel Strike

(Continued from Page 3)
for the "freedom" of the workers to decide if they want to join a union. The union holds that its new proposal, giving any new employee who desires, an escape from membership during the last 10 days of his first month's employment, leaves no room for the "compulsory" membership charge.

Following the earlier action of the "Big Six" in a secret conference in Cleveland, where they decided to hold solidly against the union's new proposal, Sharon Steel employing 10,000 workers, decided also to reject the new offer. There was some hope in union circles that Sharon will be the next of the important smaller companies to sign the contract.

Several more small companies employing a few hundred steel workers were added to the list of settlements.

Many more thousands of workers began their July 4 holiday with an extended vacation or layoff to follow because of alleged shortages in steel. Among those let out yesterday were 10,000 Nash and 17,000 Studebaker employees and "thousands" of General Motors workers.

United Nations

(Continued from Page 3)
ments which have not done so to ratify the Geneva Protocol banning germ warfare; on July 1, 1952 again rejected a Soviet proposal to invite representatives of the Chinese People's Republic and the Korean People's Democratic to discuss the charges of germ warfare.

The Chinese and Korean governments have both rejected moves by the International Committee of the Red Cross and by the World Health Organization to conduct "investigations" on their territory. Both governments have pointed out that these organizations are dominated by Washington, and that any "investigation" conducted by them would be phony, besides enabling their representatives to carry out espionage operations under cover of making an investigation. Peking and Pyongyang have proposed, instead, a genuinely impartial investigation by internationally recognized scientists acceptable to both sides.

The U.S. government representative, Ernest Gross, indicated he would seek revenge for the Soviet veto, and introduced a resolution urging the Security Council to condemn the "practice of fabricating and disseminating such false charges." But Malik repeated his position that no action by the Security Council on the charges would be legal without participation in the discussion by the Koreans and Chinese. He indicated he would veto this resolution also if necessary.

In the Economic and Social Council, Soviet delegate Georgi P. Arkadyev criticized the participation of certain other countries in the discussion on full employment as attempts to hide the real social and economic causes of unemployment. He cited official sources and newspaper reports to show that unemployment had increased in the United States and in most Western European countries.

Arkadyev attacked the thesis that armament and militarization increased employment, showing by figures and official statements that they only made the problem of unemployment more acute. They created embargoes, restricted international trade, cut the flow of capital goods to underdeveloped countries, and restricted production in civilian goods. The Soviet delegate also denounced the operations of the International Bank and Monetary Funds, declaring that they are being used "to lend money to countries which are preparing for war or have military raw material resources."

Arkadyev referred to the recent International Economic Conference in Moscow and declared that if the orders placed there were fulfilled, the production of goods involved would employ 100,000 workers in Italy, 200,000 in England, and so on. He said normal trade with the Soviet Union, People's China and the People's Democracies would bring about the employment of thousands of more people in the capitalist countries.

Trial of 16

(Continued from Page 1)
dogma and special definitions. McTernan proceeded to pin the witness down.

Q. Is not the Communist Party line at any given time the tactical position of the Communist Party with reference, first, to its immediate day-to-day objectives and, second, its long-range objective, the advancement of socialism?

A. Yes.

Q. Isn't it true the Communist Party line at any given time is set out in its resolutions?

A. Yes.

Q. The party line at any given

time is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, is it not?

A. They said Browder's program was revisionism of Marxism-Leninism.

Q. We'll leave Browder out of it. Was the party line at any given time based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism?

A. Yes, that's right.

Q. Isn't it a fact the Communist Party line set forth in its resolutions is a correct application of Marxism-Leninism as the party sees it at the time?

A. As the party sees it at the time.

1945 RESOLUTION

Q. So the Communist Party resolution adopted at the 1945 convention was an application of Marxism-Leninism?

A. Yes, they said that.

Q. In that resolution, it states the American people did not accept socialism as an ultimate goal?

A. Yes, it said that.

McTernan then pointed to stacks of Marxist books, exhibits in the trial, on the counsel table.

Q. In all those Marxist-Leninist books, is it not a fact that the only discussion of force and violence comes in connection with the transition to socialism?

A. Yes.

McTernan handed Lautner a copy of the resolution adopted at the 1945 C.P. convention.

Q. Did it state in that resolution that basing itself on the understanding that the American people did not accept socialism as an ultimate goal, the Communist Party would advocate education for socialism?

A. That was part of the resolution.

THE ISSUE

Q. Didn't the resolution state at that time that the issue was not between socialism and capitalism, but the defense of democracy against fascism?

A. In 1945, yes.

The witness further admitted the resolution carried a detailed program in defense of democracy and for durable peace.

These admissions had the effect of impeaching much of Lautner's direct testimony offered in support of the government's charge that the 1945 party convention was part of a "conspiracy" to teach and advocate "overthrow of the government by force and violence."

Lautner was asked if the party ran candidates for office in 1948. He replied emphatically it did not.

Q. "That was only about three years ago, wasn't it?" McTernan said.

"Yes," Lautner replied.

"Your memory was better about what happened in a Hungarian

language school in 1930 than what happened in the Communist Party in 1948?" McTernan inquired.

The witness replied in the negative.

"Is it not your recollection that Simon W. Gerson ran for public office in 1948?" the lawyer asked. "That wasn't important," Lautner shouted.

Judge Edward J. Dimock rebuked the witness on request of defense counsel, and ordered him to be more responsive.

McTernan produced an official 1948 party election document which revealed that Gerson was the party candidate that year in a special election for the City Council.

Q. Does that refresh your recollection?

A. He was a joint candidate of the Communist Party and the Labor Party in Brooklyn.

Q. That refreshed your memory of what happened three years ago, not 22 years ago?

A. Yes.

Lautner admitted he held a highly-responsible position in the party in 1948, that he was a citizen and a voter.

McTernan then offered the election platform of the party adopted at its 1948 convention and printed in full in the New York Times.

Judge Dimock rejected the offer, following an objection by assistant prosecutor David L. Marks.

"This man testified as regards the 1948 convention that it was a secret, sinister gathering," McTernan protested. "I will show this election platform was not only published in the party press, but also in the New York Times. This is the fruit of the convention."

Defense attorney Frank Serri joined the argument. He said:

"This witness in substance said Marxism-Leninism is violence and we bring here a document that flatly contradicts it."

"Where is it wrong to put in a document which shows this witness does not understand Marxism-Leninism. We are impeaching this witness. He has the informer's understanding of Marxism-Leninism."

Judge Dimock clung to this ruling. The defense made an offer of proof but was barred from using the document to impeach the witness during the cross-examination.

The trial recessed for the holiday weekend and will continue Monday, 10:30 a.m., when cross-examination of Lautner will continue.

Shopper's Guide

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Educator Sees Worst Threat to Academic Freedom in 100 Years

Dr. Martin Essex, chairman of the Committee on Tenure and Academic Freedom of the National Education Association, declared on Tuesday that the threat to academic freedom of the public school teacher is greater today than at any time in the last 100 years.

Dr. Essex, superintendent of schools in Lakewood, Ohio, made this charge in a report to the Association's ninetieth annual convention held in Detroit, attended by about 7,000 educators.

The attack upon the rights of the teacher comes largely from "racketeer" and "supernaturalistic" elements with their own axe to grind, and having no real interest in the betterment of education, he said. As a result many teachers are afraid to discuss subjects which might be labelled controversial, and topics that might cause "embarrassment" to school officials are dropped from the curriculum.

The report sharply rapped the



increasing use of "loyalty oaths" for teachers, stating that they served no constructive purpose.

New York State's Fineberg Law came in for particularly sharp and detailed criticism.

"The requirement that school

authorities must file an annual report on each teacher indicating whether he has been engaged in subversive activities, opens the door to abuses and can well develop in teachers the fear that their personal opinions and associations are being constantly checked by self-appointed spies or informers," the report said.

It added that the 'guilt by association' provisions of the law might cause teachers to "refrain from associating themselves with any group that arouses controversy."

Although the N.E.A. bars Communists from its membership, and has even gone so far as to oppose their right to teach in the public schools, it has recently come under attack by the American Legion in an article in the Legion's magazine. A number of delegates decried any move to yield before this attack, and appealed to the rank and file of the Legion's membership to side with the educators.

SUMMER THEATRE SEASON OPENS IN MOSCOW

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR.

In the last month of the theater season the "Filial" of the Bolshoi opera and ballet theater put on a new production of the ballet "Fadetta."

The performance was noteworthy not only for the familiar music by Le Delibes, the libretto based on a George Sand story and the superb dancing. But there's an interesting story about the youthful looking, dark faced man who conducted the orchestra, Gazi Dugashev.

Dugashev is a Uigur by nationality, a people which would have been extinct but for the national policy of the Soviet revolution. His life coincides in years with that of the Soviet regime.

Son of a poor shoemaker his parents noticed his musical talents when he was very young. They sent him to the children's music school in Alma Ata, capital of the central Asian republic of Kazakhstan. From there he went to the conservatory and became a professional violinist on graduation. At the very beginning of his career World War II broke out and Dugashev volunteered for the army.

In battle a bullet hit his hand which would never again be able to manipulate the violin strings and bow with the necessary dexterity. But on demobilization from the army following his injury the Alma Ata Opera and Ballet Theater offered him a post as assistant conductor. In 1943 he conducted his first opera. To further his musical education Dugashev studied at the Moscow conservatory after the war. He attended the Berlin youth festival where he

Gets Role in Wedding in Japan

Ted Butler, who appeared in "Nat Turner" and more recently has been doing dramatic readings in night clubs, will play "First Sergeant Blunt" in Ted Pollack's play, "Wedding in Japan," New Playwrights announced yesterday.

The postwar occupation drama, directed by screen actor Lloyd Gough and produced under the supervision of Stanley Greene, will open July 18 at the Yugoslav-American Hall, 405 W. 41st St.

directed the Moscow conservatory students' orchestra.

Just a short while ago Dugashev took first place in one of the regular competitions for conductors posts at Moscow's Bolshoi Theater. He returned to Alma Ata to give a farewell performance and took up the baton in Moscow.

The end of the season only means the beginning of the summer season at the theaters in Hermitage Park, Soviet Army Park, Bauman, Dzerzhinsky, Gorky and others. Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors is performed with gusto and artistry by the Moscow Theater of Satire at the park theaters. . . . Several theatrical groups from other cities have already started guest performances here while Moscow theater groups are performing elsewhere.

Professional as well as amateur worker theater groups in cities throughout the Soviet Union have been performing Howard Fast plays this season. In Moscow itself his "Thirty Pieces of Silver" was put on by two separate theaters and was warmly received by the audiences in both—the Moscow Theater of the Drama and the Soviet Army Theater. Dramatizations of "Freedom Road" were very popular in the repertoire of both the famed Maly Theater as well as the Moscow Theater of Drama. Meanwhile the newspapers and magazines have reported numerous performances of these plays in many other cities and by workers' clubs as well as by permanent theaters.

Highlight of theater criticism this season was the demand for plays on Soviet themes with emphasis on the most vital element of drama—conflict. A big discussion was started by a leading article in the newspaper Pravda last April which noted tartly:

"The main reason for the . . . weakness of many plays lies in the fact that the playwrights are not basing their works upon deep vital conflicts, are by-passing them. Judging by the plays of this character, everything here is ideal; there are no conflicts at all. Some playwrights consider that they are all but forbidden to criticize the bad and negative in our life. . . . Such an approach is wrong."

Rather than a struggle between good and bad in Soviet life some dramatists developed the idea that they can only depict struggle between the good and the better. The discussion started by Pravda's article pretty well demolished that conception.

A Product of Cold War Culture in All Its Ugliness

THE 100 MOST IMPORTANT PEOPLE IN THE WORLD TODAY. By Donald Robinson. Little, Brown, Boston. \$3.

Donald Robinson, author, is going to get into trouble with Joe McCarthy, witch-hunter. Mr. Robinson has written a book of capsule biographies called "The 100 Most Important People in The World Today," and only 47 Americans—by birth or naturalization—are included. Fifty-three horrors—are foreigners. It is this modesty in the tub-thumpers for Wall Street which so endears America to the rest of the world.

But seriously, imagine the arrogance of the man who compiled this drivel. Irving Berlin, Darryl F. Zanuck and the publisher of Reader's Digest are among the world's "100 most important people," even though the population of the U. S. is only 7% of the entire world.

The leaders of millions of Buddhists or Mohammedans are not listed.

Lombardo Toledano, leader of millions of Latin American workers and peasants is not listed. Neither are such people as Prestes, Sholokhov or Shostakovitch. The Soviet-hating Arthur Koestler is there, but not that titan of world literature, Nexo, or the composer, Sibelius.

The old Tory, Churchill is Robinson's idea of the "most heroic figure of the century." Understandably, Robinson includes only one Negro in his list of 100. Dr. Ralph Bunche, the State Department's interpreter of our "way of life" to the benighted world. No Paul Robeson, no Marian Anderson.

This little book, with its "biographies" of men like Stalin and Mao-Tse-tung torn right out of the gutter press, its shallow and vulgar standards of greatness, its chauvinism and white supremacy, is a product of cold war culture in all its ugliness.

African Dance Drama Presented July 6

A repeat performance of the African dance drama "Batanga" featuring the noted African dancer Asadata Dafora and his Shogola Oloha group will be given at the Elks Community Theatre in Harlem, (15 W. 126 St.) on July 6. Tickets may be purchased at the theatre daily after 7 P. M.



on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Criticizes Article on Cobb, Jimcrow

This space is turned over today to Billy Allan, Daily Worker Detroit correspondent who discusses in a self-critical way a previous article by him on the Detroit Tigers and the fight against Jimcrow.

Detroit, Mich.

By BILLY ALLAN

In an article in the Daily Worker sports column which I sent in, sections of the article carried white chauvinist content and overtones.

The article dealt with the struggle being initiated by the National Negro Labor Council here to end the lily-white hiring policy of the Detroit Tigers' baseball setup. This struggle of the NNLC is part of a campaign nationally to win 100,000 jobs for Negro people in industries and areas where Negroes have been prevented from getting jobs because of discrimination in hiring.

During the course of the article I used a quote from a notorious white chauvinist, Ty Cobb. The quote was made part of the story and received no criticism from me as to its white chauvinist content. Cobb said the following when asked about the Detroit Tigers' management hiring Negro ball players:

"No reason in the world why we should not compete with Negro athletes. No white man has the right to be less of a gentleman than the colored man. That goes not only for baseball but for all walks of life."

"No white man has the right to be less of a gentleman than the colored man."

Herein lies the white supremacy. What Cobb is putting forth here is that no white person must allow himself to be ever "less" in anything than a Negro, because to Cobb a Negro is "inferior."

This is the ideology of the imperialists and their spokesmen like Cobb, the KKK and all other white supremacist foes of Negro-white unity.

Thus, according to Cobb, the white Americans are "superior" in all things to Negro Americans and must keep themselves so and, he says, "that goes not only for baseball but for all walks of life."

This is white supremacy, and not as I thought, that Cobb "was seeing the light." My inability to see the white supremacy in this quote of Cobb and my agreement with Malcolm Bingay's column in the Detroit Free Press that Cobb "was seeing the light" was a reflection of the influence of white chauvinism and the dulling of my own vigilance against this ideology.

Also in the same story appearing in the Daily Worker I wrote another statement that contained white chauvinist content. I wrote that if the Tigers hire Negro ball players they will win the pennant. But this may or may not be true. The only place the Tigers can be assured of gaining is at the box office. Teams without Negro ball players have won the pennant many times and teams with Negro ball players have lost the pennant.

Such a statement is patronizing, another form of white chauvinism. Dixiecrats in trying to suppress the struggles of the Negro people use genocidal acts of lynching, killings by police and the KKK. These fascist white chauvinist elements claim that the Negro people are "inferior."

Patronization is white chauvinism also because it is based on the same, but concealed white chauvinist attitude that Negroes are "inferior." One who is patronizing toward the Negro people does so because he or she looks upon the Negro people as "inferior," and therefore must be patronized. Also patronization becomes a coverup for doing nothing about the daily concrete struggle for Negro rights. Thus all manifestations of white chauvinism, including patronization, retards the struggle for Negro rights and must be fought.

Also in emphasizing the question of the Tigers winning the pennant I overlooked the political significance of the need for winning the struggle for strengthening democracy and the fight for Negro rights which the forcing of the Tigers to hire Negro ball players would do.

These examples of white chauvinist manifestations came about because I thought that I as an "oldtimer" could not be effected by white chauvinism. Well, once you get into that type of thinking then there is no constant struggle against white chauvinism.

The American imperialists every hour of the day are pumping into the minds of white workers, men and women and their children, the divisive poison of white chauvinism as part of the drive toward war and fascism.

That is why no one who is white can claim "immunity" because not a day of your life goes by but that you don't meet up with white chauvinism. It effects all white workers and only through struggle against it and against the system of society that spawns it can one combat it and win out.

BILLY ALLAN, Detroit.

Power Leading League in A.A.

Vic Power, young Negro first base star for the Yankees' Kansas City farm, at last reports was leading the AA with a sizzling .378, 24 points higher than runner-up Clint Hartung, our old "phenom" friend of the Giants enjoying a comeback with Minneapolis. Next in the AA comes Bob Wilson of the Dodger farm St. Paul; Bill Skowron, slugger from Purdue at Kansas City, and Ed Amarosos of St. Paul. Wilson and Amarosos, both Negroes, are 21 years old, so it's apparent that the Dodgers democratic policy is still paying off for the future while teams like the Tigers and Phils go on their losing ways and fire the managers instead of firing Jimcrow.

'Cover the Olympics' Fund

Enclosed find \$_____ to help send the Daily Worker reporter to cover the 1952 Olympic Games at Helsinki.

Name _____

City _____



UE Local Says Firm Aids Steel Trust by Layoffs

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 3 (FP).—A plot to help break the steel strike was charged to International Harvester Co. after it announced plans to lay off 5,000 workers here. The charge was made by Farm Equipment Local 236, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, representing 3,200 of the employees.

The union accused the company of trying to put pressure on President Truman to break the United Steelworkers' strike by using the Taft-Hartley Act. The company had said the layoffs resulted from a steel shortage caused by the strike.

Local 236 passed out leaflets in the business district, saying: "William J. Reilly, head of industrial relations for IHC, admitted . . . that the company has steel to continue operation. But he stated that rather than use up the three weeks' bank, the company was shutting down."

"This way, he said, the company could avoid applying seniority, which would require the company to work the oldest men until the steel ran out. The fact that thousands of families will suffer makes no difference to him."

The union added that the layoff "was a phony because steel is still coming into the Louisville works at a rate of over five carloads a day (not counting the bank Harvester now has)."

Local 236 pledged support to the steel workers, declaring: "We know a victory for the steel workers will be a victory for all organized labor. We know that higher wages for all workers means prosperity for farmers, for merchants, for everyone in America."

ALP Nominee Tells GOP, Dems To Name Negro

AMITYVILLE, L. I., July 3.—William Larregui, American Labor Party candidate for State Senate, today called upon the Republican and Democratic parties to nominate Negro candidates for responsible posts for election this November.

In letters to Republican county chairman R. Ford Hughes and Democratic chairman Adrian Mason, Larregui offered to step down from the race should another Negro be named by a major party.

"The Negro community in Suffolk dates back long before the Civil War (not to mention the Indians, also colored, who were here first)," Larregui wrote. "Yet as far as I can find out there has never been a colored man or woman named to a responsible public office in the county."

Larregui is 26, married and the father of a four-months-old son. He was a master-sergeant in the Army during the war, and is now an office worker active in civic affairs in Ronck Park, North Amityville.

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50,000 SIGN TO PUT PP ON MASSACHUSETTS BALLOT

BOSTON, July 3.—Fifty thousand Massachusetts voters have signed to put Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta Bass on the ballot, Walter A. O'Brien, director of the Massachusetts Progressive Party declared here. In two and a half weeks, 30,000 additional signatures must be obtained in order to guarantee that Peace be on the ballot in this state.

With 300 canvassers going out seven days a week and the entire July 4th weekend, the Progressive Party is confident that the drive will succeed. Canvassers report an excellent response to the peace ticket from all corners of the Commonwealth.

(Continued from Page 2)
it, because I know it means loss of job, I know that it means persecution for them and their families, I know that it even opens them up to possible illegal violence, and I will not be responsible for that. I will not do it."

Later, there was a question about Frank Spector, one of the 10 defendants who has rested.

"As I stated this morning," Mrs. Yates replied, "I would again be putting myself in the role of government informer if I were to start discussing any of the questions that pertain to defendants who have rested their case, and do not propose to put on any further defense, and for that reason I refuse to answer."

There was another contempt citation.

When defense attorney Alexander Schullman argued that the contempt citations might have an irreparably prejudicial effect upon the jury, the judge retorted:

"The jury undoubtedly understands what it is to be put under obligation to inform on others. They may feel that they would do the same thing. They may admire a witness who does not inform."

The jury might admire her; the judge sent her to jail. At the end of the day, after the jurors were dismissed, Judge Mathes commanded: "Mr. Margolis, will you bring the defendant to the bar?"

Mrs. Yates and her counsel stepped to the lectern, facing the bench. A physically frail woman, she stood erect, the stiffness of pride in her shoulders.

"Are you prepared at this time to purge yourself of contempt?" Judge Mathes inquired.

No disrespect for the court or its authority was intended, she explained, but in all conscience she could not do other than she had done.

"The order of the court must be obeyed and the power of the court must be vindicated regardless of what your feelings may be,"

the judge said. "Is there anything further to be said?"

"No, I haven't anything," Mrs. Yates replied.

Margolis argued once more for reconsideration, but to no avail. The judge pronounced sentence, "... that you be committed to the custody of the marshal to be by him imprisoned in a jail type institution until you have purged yourself of your contempt by answering the questions . . . or until further order of the court."

The marshal's deputies, who hovered nearby, took her into custody, and then to the county jail where she spent the night on a cot in the hallway, a light glaring overhead, people coming and going, making sleep impossible.

CROWDED JAIL

These circumstances were brought to the attention of the court Friday morning. There was no charge of discrimination, Margolis explained.

"But the problem appears to be over at the county jail," he continued, "that they have very crowded facilities and when people are first brought in there they sleep in the cots out in the hallway because the cells and regular bunks are full . . ."

Margolis requested that execution of sentence be stayed until completion of her testimony, so that Mrs. Yates would not have to face the rigors of cross-examination after sleepless nights in a crowded jail corridor.

Judge Mathes denied the request, and instead offered a discourse on the quality of martyrdom, and when Margolis took issue, angrily threatened to jail the attorney.

The judge had been thinking about the matter overnight, and apparently had come to the conclusion he had conceded too much to Mrs. Yates' moral position the day before.

"I find it very difficult to reconcile her readiness to testify as to William Z. Foster and her unreadiness to testify as to persons concerning whom she refused to answer, as a matter of principle," the judge said.

"There may be some difference in degree, but principle does not deal with differences of degree; it deals with differences of kind, as I understand it."

"And if she is to be a martyr, if that is her desire to be a martyr, she should be a martyr in the best sense of the word, not one of these present-day martyrs who wants all the glory and is unwilling to stand the pain, but a martyr of old who is willing to take the glory and the pain with it."

POSITION EXPLAINED

"If your Honor please, Margolis remarked, 'I had hoped that we were living in an era where martyrdom was not required of people. I was hoping that was the situation.'"

COURT GRANTS RENT HIKE AT STUYVESANT TOWN

Supreme Court Justice Ernest E. L. Hammer on Wednesday authorized the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. to raise rents at Stuyvesant Town an average of \$2.55 a room monthly.

No date has been set for the increase, but William J. Barrett, company secretary, said it could not be made effective before Sept. 1.

Justice Hammer set aside the Board of Estimate's refusal to grant the increase, and said that the Metropolitan was entitled, under its contract with the city, to six percent on its investment.

Justice Hammer, accepting in full the agreement originally proffered by Metropolitan, said that at the end of three years the company may boost the rental per room another 45 cents a month. Then, at the end of four years from now, the Metropolitan may im-

pose another increase of as much as \$4.87 per room monthly.

That would bring the total increase above today's rental to \$7.87 per room per month.

Stuyvesant Town rents now average \$17 per room and the increases permitted by the court apply only to present tenants. New tenants from now on may be required to pay as much as \$24.87 per room monthly.

B'klyn Rallies Hit Jobless Bias At Gas Company

Demonstrations at the collection offices of the Brooklyn Union Gas Co. in Bedford-Stuyvesant and in Brownsville, yesterday demanded an end to discrimination against Negroes in the company's hiring policy. The demonstrations, one at Pitkin Ave. and Hopkinson St., and the other at Fulton St. and Irving Pl., were called by the Brooklyn Chapter of the Negro Labor Council.

John Elmore, Brooklyn NLC executive secretary, addressed the Bedford-Stuyvesant rally.

Ten thousand leaflets, urging Brooklynites to demand the company open jobs in all classifications to Negroes, received a good response, the NLC reported.

Perry Urges Big Enrollment At Jeff School

During a recent visit to the Jefferson School of Social Science, Pettis Perry compared the setting aside of definite time for the study of Marxism-Leninism with "keeping a date with Stalin or Foster."

When told that many progressives say they "want to attend summer school but are too busy with other activities," Mr. Perry remarked: "If they had a date scheduled with Joseph Stalin or William Foster in person, I wonder they'd be 'too busy' to keep it because some meeting or demonstration interfered."

"It is the same way," he continued, "with engagements to study the classic work of these and other Marxist scholars. Every one of us must learn to make regular dates with their work—and keep them." "Moreover," Mr. Perry declared, "show me a working class organizer who is 'too busy' to study working class theory, and I'll show you a person too busy to organize. You just can't convince workers of something you don't full understand yourself."

Mr. Perry wishes officials of the Jefferson School "a big enrollment" for the five-week summer term which begins next week.

ILWU Protests Franco's Trials

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—"The conscience of the world will not tolerate legitimate protest against starvation being made a crime," the Intl. Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union said in a telegram protesting the military "trial" which opened Wednesday in Barcelona against 27 leaders of last year's Barcelona general strike.

What's On? Tomorrow Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington"—Frank Capra's light hearted poke at politics. Three showings starting 8:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m., 420 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members. Air cooled.

Sunday Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington"—Frank Capra's light hearted poke at politics. Three showings starting 8:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m., 420 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members. Air cooled. **MARK MOORE** of "Your Summer" is sure to take a course during the summer term of the Jefferson School. Registration is on now and classes start July 1. Catalog available at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 915 Ave. of the Americas (nr. 30th St.) WA 8-1825.